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## Bruce and Thuy In 1st Session; Harder Red Line

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Sept. 3 (WP).—Smiling and conciliatory on arrival, weary and discouraged on departure, the face of David K.E. Bruce, U.S. main peace negotiator, was more eloquent than five hours of harsh talk today in describing his first formal confrontation with Hanoi's negotiator, Xuan Thuy, at the 82d session of the deadlocked conference.

Mr. Bruce began the long-awaited meeting, the first such top-level confrontation since last December, with a plea: "We must find a way for all the parties concerned to consider the basic issues in a manner which permits differences to be narrowed through reasonable discussion and compromise."

The 72-year-old American diplomat's last words at the session were a polite but firm warning to the Vietnamese Communists: "It would be a great mistake for you to engage in increased violence on the assumption that it will be to your advantage."

Between the two statements and afterward, the Hanoi and Viet Cong delegates and press spokesmen provided as stunning an exposition of the hard line as has been heard here in months.

**'Intransigence' Seen**

Mr. Thuy, returning to the conference table after an eight-month boycott, opened with a 13-page prepared statement which even the normally cautious, semi-official Agence France Presse characterized as "complete intransigence."

Hours later, amid deepening gloom caused by sharp Communist language and allied charges of a Communist massacre at a Buddhist pagoda and hospital near Da Nang last Sunday, the last Communist to be heard—Viet Cong press spokesman Duong Dinh Thao—still managed to draw gasps from newsmen who had been expecting signs of movement toward a political compromise. Mr. Thao unexpectedly implied that the "provisional coalition government," which the Communists hold necessary to bring peace to South Vietnam—and whose makeup some hoped might be negotiated here—would be formed in exactly the same manner as the Viet Cong's current "provisional revolutionary government," that is, as a Communist front.

**'Nothing New'**

Perhaps the best that could be said about today's Communist performance was that, in Mr. Bruce's words, it represented "nothing new, the same line of demands for unilateral action." Asked if at least some element in today's discussion might later prove helpful, Mr. Bruce replied: "That requires a soothsayer."

Some observers even wondered whether the Communist line had in fact hardened as a result of the Hanoi policy review which preceded Mr. Thuy's return here. They noted, among other examples, a passage in Mr. Thuy's speech which appeared to threaten extension of the war into Thailand.

"The Nixon administration," the Communist said, "has not shown any intention of withdrawing its 11,000 troops from South Vietnam."

**No Date Given**

The Thai armed forces chief of staff, Air Marshal Dowe Chulapanya, told reporters today that he would not give a date for their return or say where they would be turned over to Thailand. But Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn said last week that they would be used to reinforce provinces bordering Laos and Cambodia.

Premier Thanom warned yesterday of the increased Communist threat along the Laotian border near Ubon Province.

He also told reporters that Thai guerrilla leaders had crossed over the Mekong River to Laos for secret meetings with Laotian Communists to plan aggression against Thailand.

Informal sources said that the documents captured in Ubon showed that the Communist troops were based opposite the Boontrick and De Udon Districts of Ubon and are apparently planning to cross into Thailand.

Thailand has 70,000 soldiers stationed along the border with Laos.

**Plans Prepared**

The sources said that emergency military and civil defense plans were ready to be put into operation if the Communists crossed the border.

Details of the government's plans were not disclosed. But they were known to provide for deployment of troops and police armed with M-16 rifles, grenade launchers, light tanks and other sophisticated weapons with close heavy artillery and air support against any invasion force.



Arab guerrillas in position during a clash in Amman with Jordanian forces.

### While Appealing to Guerrillas

## Hussein Tells Army to Restore Order

AMMAN, Sept. 3 (UPI).—King Hussein tonight ordered his government to take all necessary measures to restore security and stability to strife-torn Jordan.

In a ten-minute nationwide broadcast, Hussein declared: "I have asked my government to take full responsibility for achieving stability and security... and to take whatever steps are necessary."

But Hussein also appealed to the

guerrillas to help restore peace. He said: "I have asked the government to contact the Central Committee (of Palestinian organizations) so that for its part it will control matters among its groups and permit the government, with the help of the resistance movement, to stop any provocative actions and secure public safety."

In a clear reference to guerrillas, Hussein declared: "To permit our army to perform its duties, our capital should present a scene other than that of arms... and armed people moving through the streets without reason."

He emphasized that "all armed men" should return to their positions in the front line for the defense of the country.

Hussein's speech came two days after he escaped an assassination attempt when gunmen shot up his motorcade. The incident sparked four hours of fighting and set Amman on a razor edge of tension. The city has since lived in a state of semi-paralysis punctuated by sporadic shooting.

Hussein painted a dismal picture of present-day Amman. "The citizens are afraid of what might happen next, such as a renewal of fighting, the threatening of damage and danger to innocent lives. Bankers and traders see their businesses stopped. The income of the state faces losses. Government departments and schools are closed."

**Early Reports**

Although early reports said talks had started between guerrilla leaders and government representatives, sources from both sides later refused to confirm the contacts had taken place.

Any feelers were likely to be only exploratory since the atmosphere in Jordan was still suspicious and volatile in the view of veteran political observers.

The city was slowly returning to normal. Some schools reopened and taxis took to the streets. Business began to pick up again.

The Pakistani Ambassador in Jordan, Ahmed Shakari, denied claims by guerrillas that Pakistani troops took part in recent fighting in Amman.

He said the only Pakistani military personnel in Jordan were 600 soldiers and officers instructing Jordanian soldiers in the use of anti-aircraft weapons, and 20 air force experts instructing Jordanian pilots.

There were conflicting claims about casualties in the fighting. The Palestinian Red Crescent organization said 23 persons were killed and about 80 injured among Palestinians alone. A normally reliable guerrilla source put the total at 40 dead and 180 injured.

(In Cairo, Arab League Secretary-General Abdel Khaled Barasouna announced that the Arab League would meet on the Jordanian situation in response to a request from the Palestine Liberation Organization.)

**Syrian Threat**

DAMASCUS, Sept. 3 (AP).—Syria today again threatened military intervention to defend Palestinian guerrillas against the Jordanian Army.

The ruling Socialist Ba'ath party said in an early-morning statement: "All of Syria's potential has been placed at the disposal of the guerrilla leadership in Amman."

"Syria cannot remain idle toward attempts to liquidate the Palestinian revolution," the statement broadcast over the state-controlled Damascus radio said.

The Syrian statement follows Iraq's threat to intervene in Jordan on the side of the guerrillas.

## Resumption of Talks Urged

# Egypt, Russia Warned By U.S. on Violations

By Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (WP).

Apparently acceding to Israeli demands, the United States today publicly accused the Soviet Union and Egypt of cheating on the military standstill agreement at the Suez Canal.

In response to further questioning, State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said that the United States was telling Moscow and Cairo that "we want the violations stopped."

But this did not satisfy the Israelis, who are demanding that Washington obtain a complete withdrawal of all the Soviet missiles that have been placed in the standstill zone since the cease-fire went into effect on Aug. 7.

Sources close to the Israeli Embassy in Washington said that the American diplomatic representations to the Russians and Egyptians fell "far, far short" of what Israel sought and that the U.S. moves would do nothing to redress the situation.

The sources said that the United States did not seem to want to "redress" the violations.

The sources said that a speech today by Israeli Premier Golda Meir urging the United States "to restore the position to what it was when the cease-fire came into effect" was a reflection of the Israeli government's "deep disappointment."

It was understood that the State Department's instructions to Ambassador Jacob Bear in Moscow did not explicitly tell him to demand a rollback of the missiles. But there were indications that there might have been some room for interpretation on that point.

Mr. McCloskey's public statement said: "Our latest evidence confirms that there have been violations of the cease-fire standstill agreement. We are taking up this matter with the United Arab Republic and the U.S.S.R. through diplomatic channels."

"We are continuing to watch the balance closely and, as we have previously stated, we have no intention of permitting Israel's security to be adversely affected."

"In the meantime, we believe it is of utmost importance that the talks between the parties under Ambassador (Gunnar) Jarring proceed forthwith."

At the unusual hour of 10 p.m.

last night in Washington, Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco informed Israeli Ambassador Yehoshua Rabin of the course the United States was planning to adopt.

The timing seemed to reflect a crisis atmosphere as American diplomats worked overtime to prevent the cease-fire from falling apart.

The public statement and the instructions to U.S. diplomats abroad were worked out in close telephone consultation with the Western White House at San Clemente, Calif.

Mr. McCloskey said that there never had been any question of the cease-fire from falling apart. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Cairo Says Washington Is Trying to Cool Israel

CAIRO, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—The Cairo radio said tonight that the announcement by the United States that it has evidence of Egyptian violations of the Suez Canal standstill accord was an attempt by Washington to cool off the political situation in Israel.

The broadcast said the U.S. aim was also to prevent Israel from pursuing its attempts to undermine the peace mission of UN peace mediator Gunnar Jarring.

This view of the American aim was confirmed by the fact that the U.S. statement included a call for the stalled indirect talks through Mr. Jarring to be resumed immediately, Cairo radio said.

Official sources said no formal statement from the Egyptian government on the Washington announcement was yet forthcoming. Although the government here has to date retained a virtual silence on the standstill violation allegations, observers believed it likely that the latest developments on this vital issue would provoke an official response.

## Dayan Appeased

Mrs. Meir Hails U.S. Move But Asks for SAMs' Ouster

By Peter Grosse

JERUSALEM, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Premier Golda Meir welcomed today Washington's acknowledgment of an Egyptian military buildup in violation of the three-week-old cease-fire truce, but she pressed for further U.S. action to demand of the Soviet Union that the military status quo be restored.

A "difficult debate" between Israel and the United States is over, she told a Labor party meeting.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, meanwhile, confirmed his concurrence in a cabinet compromise which reportedly will give the U.S. time for quiet diplomacy with Egypt and the Soviet Union to end the continuing cease-fire violations.

He refused to elaborate, but qualified sources have indicated there was a general concurrence among all cabinet factions that the Nixon administration finally realizes the danger of the missile buildup on the Suez Canal's western bank in violation of the truce which Washington agreed to guarantee.

Construction of missile bases was continuing as recently as yesterday, according to a new Israeli official complaint submitted to the United Nations.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban met today with the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, Owen Zuerlein, to pursue the high-level exchanges between the two governments over future courses of action.

Another cabinet minister, Israel Galili, minister of information, said that the question of when the Israeli negotiator in the indirect talks with the Arab governments would return to the UN would be discussed by the cabinet on Sunday.

Foreign Ministry sources said that the negotiator, Yosef Tekoa, would probably return to New York early next week, but that substantive negotiations would not begin until the middle of the month when Mr. Eban goes to the UN General Assembly opening.

By that time, in the Israeli view, it should be clear whether or not the Nixon administration has been the same as the previous one. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Victim of Cancer

# Pro-Football's Vince Lombardi Dies at 57

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI).

Coach Vince Lombardi, 57, renowned molder of championship teams in professional football, died today of cancer at Georgetown University Hospital.

Mr. Lombardi was head coach and executive vice-president of the Washington Redskins at his death. Before taking charge of the Redskins in 1969, the gruff taskmaster had risen to fame by building a championship dynasty for the Green Bay Packers in his first head coaching job.

In nine seasons at Green Bay, he won five National Football League championships and two Super Bowl contests against rival American Football League teams.

Mr. Lombardi, after bringing Washington its first winning team (7-5-2) in 14 years in the 1969 season, was first hospitalized on June 25 with a stomach ailment. Two days later, he underwent



Vince Lombardi

major surgery in which two feet of his colon were removed when a tumor was discovered. Mr. Lombardi left the hospital in early July, intending to take up the head coaching reins again.

But on July 27, he re-entered the hospital and a second operation was performed.

Mrs. Lombardi said recently that her husband had overtaxed himself just prior to re-entering the hospital when he attended a meeting of National Football League club owners in New York during a deadlocked labor dispute with the pro players.

Mr. Lombardi saw his last football game in person two days before going back into the hospital. Even in the final stages of his illness, he watched the first four Washington pre-season games or closed-circuit TV.

Obituary on Page 4.

## Thais Report 57,000 Reds Near Border

BANGKOK, Sept. 3 (Reuters).

More than 57,000 Communist troops are reported today to be massed in southern Laos, across the border on Thailand's Ubon Province, reportedly poised for an incursion into Thai territory.

Informal sources here said that talk of the threat to the province, which lies about 540 miles northeast of Bangkok, were fueled in captured Communist documents.

These showed that the troops were mainly North Vietnamese and Communist Pathet Lao supported by some Thai sympathizers.

The disclosure came as Thailand announced that it had completed plans to withdraw its 11,000 troops from South Vietnam.

**No Date Given**

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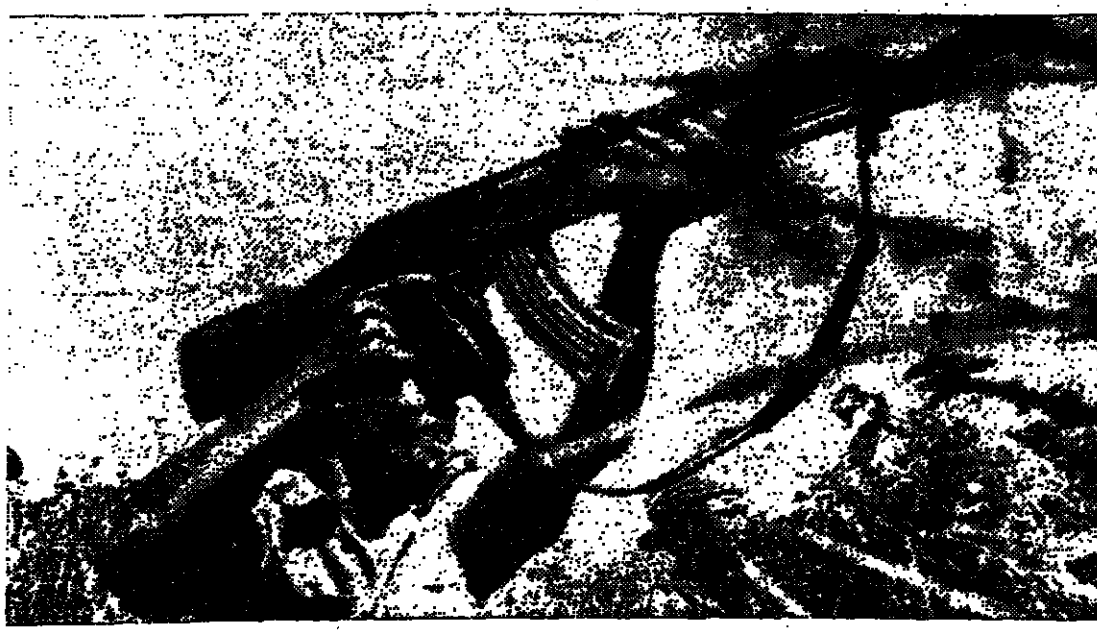
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SHOOTING FOR LIFE—Pinned down by Communist gunfire outside the town of Srang, a Cambodian soldier fires his submachine gun blindly over his head at enemy positions. The latest Cambodian effort succeeded in retaking the town yesterday.

### No Flareup on Ho Anniversary

## Cambodians Recapture Town Near Capital

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 3 (UPI).

Three battalions of Cambodian troops, including mercenaries trained in South Vietnam, today recaptured the village of Srang, from which the Communists had posed a threat to the capital.

"We are great! We are great! We are great!" said the commander of the Cambodian force, Danh Croch.

Srang is 26 miles south of Phnom Penh and was captured Sunday by the Viet Cong, who held it

during bitter fighting for three days. Cmdr. Croch said that the final assault was made by three battalions or about 1,500 men of Cambodians who were trained and paid by the American forces in South Vietnam.

The victory for the Cambodians came after communiques indicated that there had been no flareup of Communist activity as predicted for today, the first anniversary of the death of North Vietnam's President Ho Chi Minh.

To commemorate the date, Mr. Ho's will was broadcast by Hanoi Radio.

At Da Nang Air Base in South Vietnam, three Americans were killed when an F-4 Phantom fighter-bomber exploded on a runway, the U.S. Command said in Saigon today.

Spokesmen said that fire, which destroyed the \$2-million Phantom jet, broke out when a fuel tank fell off.

A South Vietnamese spokesman said the plane was shot down by Communist forces. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)







## Agnew Declares Americans Prefer Truncheons to Bombs

By James M. Naughton

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 3 (UPI)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, whirling across the country as President Nixon's stand-in, declared here yesterday that the "real peace lobby today is composed of those who maintain the peace, not those who disturb it."

Calling for renewed efforts to strengthen "the pattern of mutual respect and mutual forbearance," that he said was the essence of the

"Confronted with a choice," he told the legionnaires, "the American people would choose the policeman's truncheon over the anarchist's bomb. But true peace lies neither in bomb nor in truncheon."

### Short Notice

Mr. Agnew was addressing the legion convention on short notice, filling in for Mr. Nixon after the President decided late yesterday to pass up the veterans' invitation.

Then the Vice-President got back aboard the Air Force jet that has been a second home to him during the last two weeks and sped toward Johnson City, Texas, to give former President Lyndon B. Johnson a briefing on his five-nation tour of Asian trouble spots.

It was all part of a significant demonstration of how the President has come to rely in increasing measure on the Vice-President to carry his message to Americans and American allies.

Mr. Agnew had cut short a rest stop in Hawaii to fly to San Clemente, Calif., for a meeting Tuesday with the President and the National Security Council.

### Engine of Change

In Portland, he said the American system was "the greatest engine of change and progress the world has ever seen." He said it had gone to war three times in a generation and four times in half a century, not to seek combat but to provide security for a billion and a half people in the free world. And at home, he added, the American system has directed progress toward ends chosen not by arbitrary authority but by the people themselves.

"We don't brand murder and arson and rape crimes just as an excuse to put people in jail," the Vice-President said. "We do it to protect the right of the ordinary citizen—the non-criminal—not to be killed, not to have his house burned down, not to be assaulted."

He said that the First Amendment to the Constitution guarantees free speech and free assembly, but also limits the way in which those freedoms can be expressed.

## He Gets a Lot Off His Chest

ATLANTA, Sept. 3 (AP)—"What have you got in your shirt?" a policeman asked the young man strolling through an Atlanta neighborhood early yesterday.

"Dynamite," replied Warren R. Elston, 22.

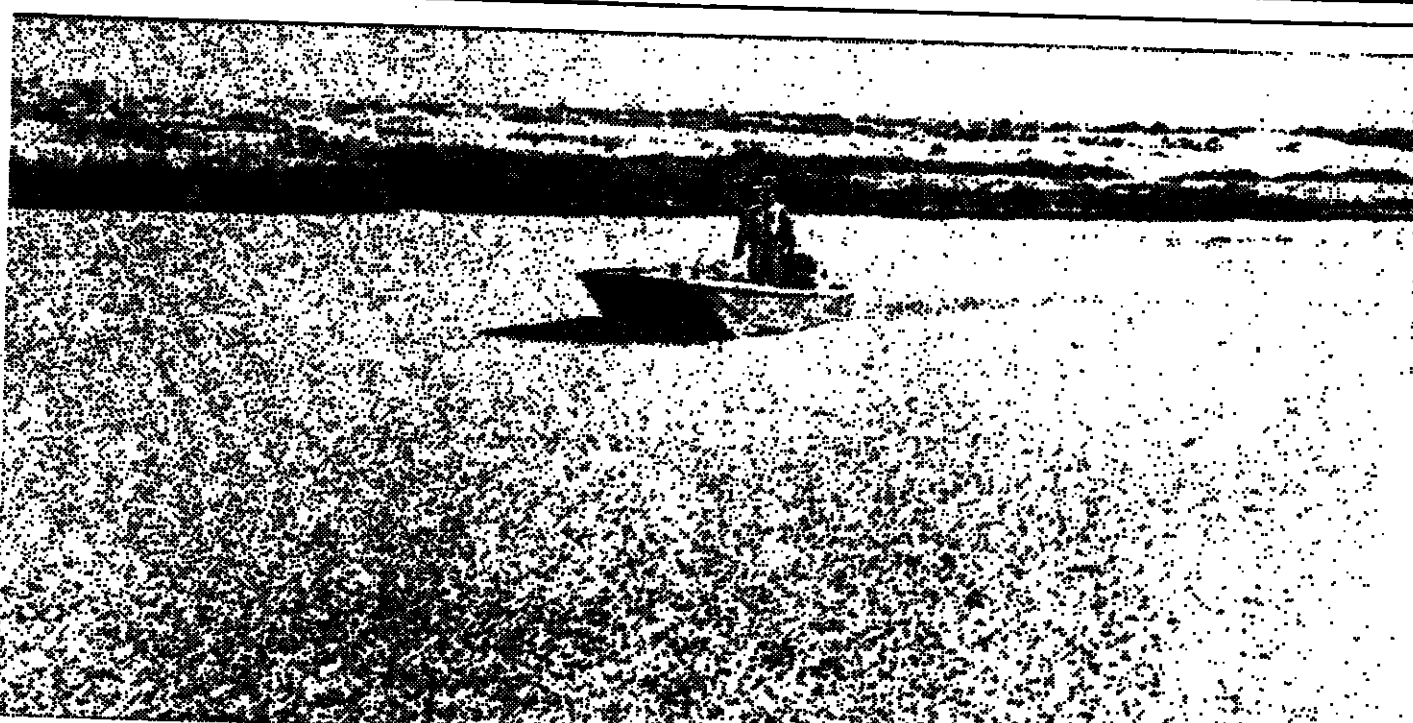
Detective J.W. Caldwell said Mr. Elston told him, when he asked why he was carrying the dynamite, "I've been playing with it. It won't go off."

Police blocked off the area, and soldiers from nearby Fort McPherson defused the dynamite. Elston was charged with possession of explosives.

## Five Americans Given Delay on Drug Counts

HERAKLION, Crete, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Five Americans appeared before a magistrate today and were granted 48 hours to prepare answers to charges of possessing, trafficking and smuggling narcotics. The five were arrested Saturday after their plane, a Convair 240, landed for fuel and minor repairs following its pursuit here by aircraft of three nations. Police found 1,467 pounds of hashish and \$52,000 on board.

The plane arrived in Crete from Lebanon, where the Americans allegedly had left an illegal cargo of cigarettes and picked up their wholesale quantity of hashish destined for the United States.



A Florida marine patrol boat cruises through millions of dead fish in Escambia Bay.

## So Many Dead Fish the Water 'Looked Like Snow'

PENSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 3 (AP)—Deoxygenation of the water in Escambia Bay killed so many fish yesterday that the water "looked like snow," a Florida Marine Patrol officer said.

"It's big. It looks like snow on the water over there, but it doesn't smell that way," Lt. Lewis Zangas said.

It was the 31st major fish kill reported in Escambia Bay this year, compared to the 21 kills for all of 1969, Lt. Zangas said.

The fish kill apparently started Tuesday night and was caused by deoxygenation of the water, Lt. Zangas said. Millions of fish, mostly six-inch men-

haden, floated belly up in a 200-acre area just south of a bridge over the Escambia River, he reported.

Nat Reed, Gov. Claude Kirk's conservation expert, said that the fish kill was caused by oxygen-burning algae which thrive on carbons and nitrogen waste dumped into the bay by industrial plants.

"These vast discharges of phosphorous and nitrogen are as damaging to that bay and all the life in it as deadly mercury," Mr. Reed said, "because the algae kill the fish which then decay and in turn provide a catalyst for more algae to grow in the polluted water."

## Struggle on Electoral Reform Looms in Battle-Weary Senate

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI)—The Senate will plunge into a lengthy and bitter fight over direct popular election of the President when it returns next Tuesday from its Labor Day recess.

In a brief session yesterday before battle-weary legislators headed home for the six-day recess, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., made the constitutional amendment scrapping the Electoral College the pending Senate business and said he hoped debate would last no more than two weeks.

"That hope is considered highly optimistic. There is strong opposition to the amendment from small-state and Southern senators, with a filibuster possible to prevent a final vote."

Most observers believe the proposal, which is sponsored by Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., and needs a two-thirds vote for enactment, will be on the floor for three weeks to a month at least, making it absolutely certain that a post-election session will be needed to complete the Senate business. Sen. Mansfield himself said yesterday that final adjournment of Congress before the November elections at present must be considered "a long-shot possibility, a near miracle."

Lacking that miracle, he said, the Senate would probably recess around Oct. 15 and come back after the elections to finish up business.

Among the major bills which the Senate will consider are the constitutional amendment on women's rights, the Social Security and family assistance plans, the administration's request for \$480 million for law-enforcement aid to the states, the big farm bill and a tough air pollution measure requiring development of a pollution-free auto engine within five years.

In addition, before final adjournment the Senate must pass six regular appropriation bills involving a total of \$118.4 billion in Nixon administration funding requests, plus the traditional final catch-all supplemental money bill. The House has already passed all these bills except the defense fund and final supplemental measures.

Sen. Mansfield indicated that he hoped to complete work in September or early October on the farm bill, a measure regulating one-bank holding companies, the women's rights amendment and the air pollution measure, plus as many appropriations bills as are ready for action.

Several of these could produce major fights, however, which might delay the schedule. The Agriculture Department, for example, is unhappy with the Senate Agriculture Committee's version of the farm bill because it contains fixed minimum support levels for cotton, wheat and feed grains; the Transportation Department appropriation contains a \$290 million item for the supersonic transport plane which will be attacked by environmentalists.

Already passed by the House, the women's rights measure has come under fire both from some women's groups and organized labor, which fear it will weaken protection of women by nullifying some state labor regulations, and from senators of diverse general views. The auto industry is unhappy with the five-year, pollution-free-engine requirement in the clean air measure.

The Social Security and family assistance bills probably will not

reach the Senate floor until after the November elections.

A large number of second-rank bills also may reach the floor in the next few months—a bank secrecy measure, a manpower bill, possibly one of the bills permitting "class action suits" by consumers or

creating a consumer protection agency.

The outlook at present for the restrictive trade bill looks bleak. The appropriations bills still to be considered by the Senate and the amounts sought by the administration: defense (\$89.1 billion); labor

plus health, education and welfare (\$18.7 billion); foreign assistance (\$2.987 billion); transportation (\$7 billion, including funds to liquidate old contract authority); the vetoed independent-offices-housing bill (\$18.5 billion), and military construction (\$2.1 billion).

## Gov. Brewer Reports

## Fewer Whites Than Expected Quit Ala. Integrated Schools

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 3 (UPI)—Gov. Albert Brewer said only half as many whites as he expected have abandoned desegregated public schools in Alabama.

The Alabama governor said yesterday that white defections to private schools apparently would total 25,000. He said he foresees a return by many of these children to public school within a few years when the trend "moves back to neighborhood schools."

"This pattern won't have anything to do with race. It won't be reintegration, but a process of settling down when the desire for education takes over. That's the reason I've been optimistic, well weather the storm," Gov. Brewer said.

In Mississippi, Alex Waites, field director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said legal action would be taken to prevent the state from providing textbooks to the private, segregated schools which have sprung up.

Mr. Waites said a Jackson, Miss., public school official last month directed four schools to furnish 1,295 textbooks to a private school. He said the 14th amendment "clearly prohibits state aid to racially segregated schools."

Black students outnumbered whites 7-to-3 at Winnsboro, S.C., but most whites stayed in class.

Complete but unofficial returns from the district's 1,074 precincts gave Mr. Elkin 17,486 votes and Mr. McCarny 17,386.

Mr. McCarny said that he would await results of the official canvass before deciding whether to seek a recount of Tuesday's votes.

In Nevada, President Nixon's hand-picked GOP Senate candidate, William Raggio, 43, and the Democrat he hopes to unseat, Sen. Howard W. Cannon, 58, easily won nomination Tuesday.

### Equal Treatment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Mississippi Attorney General A.F. Summer said today that the Justice Department has assured him it will treat school desegregation complaints of Minneapolis-St. Paul area residents the same as it does those of Southerners.

In a television interview, Mr. Summer said the Justice Department gave him that guarantee yesterday when he presented 27 civil

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## Senate Panel to Seek Curbs On 'Snooping' by Computers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. announced yesterday the first legislative step toward the creation of a new federal regulatory agency to curb what he called a computerized threat by the government against Americans' constitutional freedoms.

The North Carolina Democrat, chairman of the constitutional rights subcommittee, disclosed that it will begin open hearings here Oct. 6 through 8 on the rapid growth of surveillance activities and intelligence-storing computer data banks in nearly a dozen federal offices.

Sen. Ervin has said he is deeply concerned about the effects of government snooping and record keeping on the personal and political liberties of ordinary citizens.

To end what he believes are widespread and "clearly unconstitutional" abuses of computer-equipped government information files, Sen. Ervin indicated that the hearings would produce a proposal for "a new, independent agency to control federal data banks."

Involves 1st Amendment

The new agency would protect a new statutory right of all citizens to learn what information on them is being collected and stored here and to demand corrections or deletions if it invades their First Amendment rights, unduly invades

privacy or is irrelevant to a legitimate pursuit of government.

The First Amendment to the Constitution forbids the government from interference with the rights to worship, to free speech and freedom of the press, and to "peaceably assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Sen. Ervin said these rights already are seriously threatened by "prying into those protected areas."

The hearing next month, subcommittee staff aides said, will chiefly explore the recently disclosed practice of the U.S. Army in collecting data on what its intelligence agents deem to be the "political dissent" or "civil disorder" activities of civilians.

Hearings are to be held later on the use of computers for activity or potentially involving file keeping on individuals by the Secret Service, the Justice Department, the Customs Bureau, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Civil Service Commission, the National Science Foundation and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

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**Rush Off to Prague**  
BONN, Sept. 3 (AP)—U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush left today for a five-day trip to Prague as part of his private familiarization visits to Eastern European capitals.

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EEC Labor Chiefs Seeking First International Contract

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3 (AP)—Non-Communist labor leaders from the countries of the European Common Market announced today that they had put forward their first list of proposals for an international agreement to a multi-national firm—the big Philips electronic complex.

Collective bargaining accords in Western Europe have hitherto been made only on a national basis.

The meeting took place yesterday at Philips head office, in Eindhoven, Holland. It was the third of a series.

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Frederik Philips, chairman of the board of directors, spoke for the company. Guenter Koepke, of West Germany, secretary of the European Committee of Metal Unions, led a 15-man labor delegation.

It included representatives of Socialist labor organizations from Holland, Belgium, France, West Germany and Italy, and spokesmen of Christian unions from Belgium and Holland.

**Bargaining Contract**  
Mr. Koepke told a news conference today that the group's ultimate intention is to sign an international collective bargaining contract with Philips, which has 285,000 employees in more than 150 European plants. Eventually, he said, such a contract should cover conditions of labor, including wages and hours.

But he made it clear that in a first stage he would expect to sign an accord concerned only with general principles. He would not say how long it would take to get an agreement, "but we're not prepared to wait for years."

Mr. Koepke said the ten-point memorandum he had submitted was not yet a draft for an agreement. Philips had also put forward some points, he added, and agreed to take up the question of establishing a permanent contact group.

Mr. Koepke suggested that a good deal could be done by oral agreement, as has been the practice in Britain and the United States. He cited what he said was a promise by Philips at an earlier meeting to consult with his group in advance if it should be necessary to move a considerable number of Philips plants from France to West Germany.

**Business is Good**  
The need had not arisen, he explained, because business has been good all over Western Europe.

In reply to questions, Mr. Koepke said Philips had been in general agreement with his memorandum, but raised objections to some points. He reported that Philips disagreed with his statement that there was a "general management" for all the Philips plants, with identical viewpoints. Philips, he said, had pointed out that the organization in each country has a great deal of autonomy—full autonomy where wages and hours are concerned.

Mr. Koepke said Philips had agreed to a point declaring that "it is indispensable to avoid laying off workers, insofar as is possible, and in case of transfers, wages and social security contributions must be guaranteed for at least six months with special protection for workers over 50."

But Mr. Koepke himself questioned to what extent this agreement was binding.

Clean Air Race Won by Capri on Lead-Free Gas

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 3 (AP)—The overall winner in the transcontinental Clean Air Car Race was a lead-free-gas-powered 1971 Mercury Capri entered by students from Wayne State University in Michigan, race judges announced last night.

The car, captained by Richard A. Jeryan, was served by crew members Brian Garaghty, Dan Harmon and Mike Riley.

Co-winners in Class 1, for internal combustion engines, were a 1970 Chevrolet Nova from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Mass., and an alcohol-powered 1970 American Motors Gremlin from Stanford University.

There was no winner in the steam-powered field. The winner in the turbine class was the 1970 Chevrolet truck from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The cars were judged on the basis of the amount of automotive emission produced, on performance and their ability to make the 2,600-mile journey from MIT to the California Institute of Technology. Thirty-three cars left MIT Monday morning, Aug. 24, and most of them arrived at Caltech Sunday night.

McCormack Aide Gets 30 Months In Perjury Case

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Martin Swig, 48, accused of misusing his post as administrative assistant to House Speaker John W. McCormack, D., Mass., was sentenced today to 30 months in prison and a fine of \$2,000 for perjury.

Federal Judge Marvin Frankel said he had to take into account in pronouncing sentence "a picture of corruption of a very profound kind" that was developed during Swig's influence-peddling trial last July.

Judge Frankel said: "I would be derelict if I do not impose a substantial prison sentence." The judge stayed execution of the sentence pending Swig's appeal of his conviction. Swig faced a maximum five-year prison term and a \$2,000 fine.

He had been found guilty of one count of perjury and acquitted of five other perjury counts and one conspiracy count.



One of the high points of Vince Lombardi's career, his Green Bay team winning the National Football League championship in a playoff against the Giants in 1961.

Vince Lombardi—Pro Football's Old Pro

By William N. Wallace  
NEW YORK (NTT)—Left undone in the life of Vincent Thomas Lombardi, who died in Washington yesterday (story on Page 1), was the making of the Washington Redskins into a championship football team.

The Redskins had long been losers, but Lombardi had never associated himself with losers in his 21 years as a football coach. Last year, his first in Washington, the Redskins had their first winning record in 14 seasons. They were on their way to the top.

"Winning isn't everything," Lombardi once insisted. "It's the only thing."

Under his direction, the Green Bay Packers won an unprecedented six division titles and five National Football League championships in nine seasons between 1959 and 1967. This was professional football's best winning record and Lombardi was acclaimed as the sport's best coach.

He retired from coaching after the 1967 season, when he was 53 years old. But his wife, Mary, and his close friends wondered how long he could stay away from the sidelines. The answer: one year. Most pro football games are played on Sunday afternoons and during the season that Lombardi confined himself to the duties of the Packers' general manager he said, "I miss the fire on Sunday."

**"Everyone Wants to Own"**  
Edward Bennett Williams, president of the Redskins, early in 1969 offered Lombardi a position as coach, general manager and owner of five percent of the team's stock. The offer was quickly accepted.

"Everyone wants to own something," Lombardi said. "I don't want to own anything. I want to be a coach."

"When he says 'sit down,' I don't even bother to look for a chair," one of the Packers players explained.

"He's fair. He treats us all the same—like dogs," said Henry Jordan, another Packers player.

"He coaches through fear," said Bill Curry, a sensitive player on Lombardi's staff.

Most of his athletes accepted his demanding ways and biting criticisms.

Lombardi was always a hard man when it came to football. In college at Lombard University in the Bronx, where he graduated with honors in 1937, he played guard on a famous

'Winning Isn't Everything, It's The Only Thing'

line called the Seven Blocks of Granite. He was the smallest of the group at 5 feet 8 inches and 175 pounds. "But he hit like 250," a teammate said.

Born in Brooklyn, the son of an immigrant Italian butcher, Lombardi was born June 11, 1913, and grew up in the Sheepshead Bay section of Brooklyn. He went to Catholic High School and St. Francis Preparatory School before Fordham. He had ambitions to study for the Roman Catholic priesthood for a while, but after graduation he went to law school for a year.

He supported himself by playing for a minor league team, the Brooklyn Eagles, and serving as an insurance investigator. But a coaching career was calling, and in 1939 he joined the faculty at St. Cecilia High School in Englewood, N.J. For an annual salary of \$1,700 he was an assistant football coach and a teacher of physics, chemistry, algebra and Latin.

Lombardi stayed at St. Cecilia for seven years. He soon was head coach of the football, basketball and baseball squads. His football teams won six state championships and had a string of 36 victories in a row.

He returned to Fordham to coach the freshmen in 1948 and served as an assistant in 1949. When Ed Danowski was appointed head coach for the 1950 season, Lombardi left and joined Col. Earl Black's staff at the United States Military Academy.

Disciple of MacArthur  
Life at West Point suited Lombardi and he was strongly influenced by Col. Black, who had his own hero, Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Lombardi, too, became a disciple of MacArthur and in ensuing years he attempted to inspire his teams by quoting one or the other of the military men with sayings such as: "If you can walk, you can run."

Pro football beckoned in 1954 when the New York Giants put together a new coaching staff under Jim Lee Howell, who delegated the offense to Lombardi.

"Vince didn't understand our game," said Frank Gifford, one of his stars. "At first, we players were showing him. But by the end of the season he was showing us."

Lombardi's opportunity to be a head coach did not come until

1959, when he was 46, which is considered old in that line of work. The Green Bay Packers, a community-owned team in a city of only 70,000, were losers and troubled financially.

The directors offered Lombardi the job as coach and general manager. He insisted upon full authority and they gave it to him. The prior coach, Ray Mohan, had a team that won only one game in 1957. With a nucleus of the same players, Lombardi's first Packers team won seven of 12 games and tied for third place in the Western Division of the NFL.

**Parade of Titles**  
The next season they were first but lost the league championship to the Philadelphia Eagles. Then the parade began, with league titles in 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1965, 1966 and 1967, plus Super Bowl victories over the Americans in 1967 and 1968.

During his span of nine seasons as head coach, Lombardi saw his teams win 141 games, lose 38 and tie four. He insisted that the Packers never lost. Time merely ran out on them.

The Catholic and military influences upon Lombardi were strong. After the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy whom he knew, Lombardi said: "What's the matter with the world? There has been a complete breakdown of mental discipline."

In speaking before an audience of businessmen, Lombardi said: "There is an abuse of freedom in our society. Freedom without responsibility."

**Success No Mystery**  
He deplored the long hair, the sideburns and mustaches of youth. He told a Redskins rookie, Trenton Jackson, "You could run faster if you didn't have that thing on your head. Jackson shaved off the mustache at luncheon."

Lombardi maintained there was no mystery to the Packers' success. "Coaches can out-line plays on a blackboard as a dime a dozen," he once said. "The ones who win get inside their players and motivate them."

Perhaps there was no mystery. But the Packers had a losing record the first season after he retired as coach. Lombardi loved to laugh, and his friends delighted in his company. But he put off strangers, and the public regarded him with both awe and fear.

Lombardi married Marie Flaminio in 1940. They had two children, Vincent Jr., now a lawyer, and Susan.

Obituaries  
French Gen. Pierre Koenig, Friend of Israel, Dead at 71

PARIS, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—Gen. Pierre Koenig, 71, a former French defense minister and leader of the France-Israel Alliance movement, died in a hospital here last night after an operation.

Gen. Koenig, a military leader during World War II, fought in North Africa and was commander of Free French Forces in Britain.

In May, 1942, Gen. Koenig commanded the Free French troops at Bir Hakeim, in the Libyan desert, when German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Corps threatened to destroy the retreating British Army. Gen. Koenig's troops managed to hold back the German advance for two weeks, which allowed the British Army to reform in secure positions.

He was commander of French interior forces in 1944, became military governor of Paris after the liberation and was commander in chief of French forces in Germany from 1945 to 1948.

He was a Republican deputy during the 1950s and defense minister in the governments of Pierre Mendès-France and Edgar Faure in 1954 and 1955.

Gen. Koenig, who also had extensive business interests, was president of the France-Israel Alliance, an organization set up in 1956 to promote friendship between the two nations.

France's chief rabbi, Jacob Kaplan, said Gen. Koenig "was for the young state an extremely sincere and faithful friend." Israeli Ambassador Walker Bytan said that for Israel, Gen. Koenig's support was "an inexhaustible source of strength and comfort."

The disappearance of this great Frenchman was being mourned all those who had the privilege of knowing him and particularly the whole Israeli nation.

**Tom L. Evans**  
KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3 (AP)—Tom L. Evans, 74, longtime friend of former President Harry S. Truman and former owner of the Crown Drug Co. and KCMO Broadcasting Co. here, died of cancer Tuesday night.

Mr. Evans began his career by serving sodas and running errands in a Kansas City drugstore near 10th Ward. Democratic headquarters. It was in that neighborhood that Mr. Evans and Mr. Truman became friends.

Mr. Evans helped raise money for Mr. Truman's campaign for the office of Jackson County presiding judge, the U.S. Senate and the vice-presidency. He served as Mr. Truman's vice-presidential campaign manager.

When Mr. Truman was President, Mr. Evans freely roamed the President's private quarters and was referred to as the "mystery man" with whom the President often swam.

He remained an intimate friend of Mr. Truman and visited the former President at his home in nearby Independence almost weekly in recent years.

**Henry Zweifel**  
GRANBURY, Texas, Sept. 3 (NTT)—Henry Zweifel, 86, for years one of the most powerful



Gen. Pierre Koenig

Republican leaders in Texas, died Monday in a Stephenville hospital. Mr. Zweifel had several careers, all of them colorful and charged with excitement. He was U.S. attorney for the northern district of Texas from 1921 to 1927, was president of the Couden Oil Co. and in the 1930s, representing A.P. Barrett, a Fort Worth pioneer in civil aviation, he persuaded Congress to pass an airmail subsidy law. Mr. Barrett's operations grew into what is now American Airlines.

In 1960 Mr. Zweifel was appointed Republican national committeeman from Texas. Two years later, at the national convention, he attempted to have Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio nominated as the party's presidential candidate. When Dwight D. Eisenhower was nominated and elected, Mr. Zweifel retired to private life in Granbury. This led to a fifth career, in banking. At his death Mr. Zweifel was chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the First National Bank of Granbury.

**Booker T. Ervin Jr.**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (NTT)—Booker T. Ervin Jr., 39, a jazz musician and composer who played tenor saxophone with many leading contemporary groups, died Monday of a kidney ailment.

Mr. Ervin played and recorded with Dexter Gordon, Charles Mingus, Roy Haynes, Sonny Stitt and Randy Weston. As a tenor saxophonist, he came from the Dexter Gordon "school"—the big sound.

He appeared at Newport Jazz Festivals in 1960 and 1961 and at the Negro Arts Festival in Lagos, Nigeria, in 1960. He also worked in clubs and on television throughout Europe.

Mr. Ervin recorded on the Liberty-Belle Note and Prestige labels. For Prestige he made his "book" series, which included "Cook Book," "Freedom Book," "Space Book" and "Blues Book."

**Wynford Foale**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (WP)—Wynford Foale, 80, mother of Mrs. Dan Runk, the wife of the former Secretary of State, died Sunday after a long illness in a motel near Portland, Ore.

Expert Cites Fingerprints Found on Doors of Tate Home

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3 (AP)—A police expert said today that he found fingerprints on doors at the luxury home where actress Sharon Tate and four others were slain.

Jerome Bone did not immediately identify the prints, due to a defense objection. But the state said that they were those of Patricia Krenwinkel and Charles (Tex) Watson.

Mr. Bone was a witness at the trial of Charles M. Manson, 35, and three women members of his clan, charged with murder-conspiracy in the death of Miss Tate and six others.

Miss Krenwinkel, 22, is on trial in the case. Watson, charged with the slaying, is fighting extradition in Texas.

The defense contended that testimony about Watson was irrelevant and immaterial as he was not on trial. The state countered that, because he was indicted as

**Mexico Seizes 4 Tons of Pot**  
PUERTO DE LOS CUINQUES, Mexico, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Mexican officials seized four tons of marijuana worth about \$3.2 million on the U.S. retail market following a shootout between army troops and suspected drug runners in which one soldier was killed and two others were wounded.

The Federal Attorney General's office said the troops seized 8,000 pounds of marijuana that was being loaded into a truck outside this village, 160 miles west of Mexico City.

It was one of the largest marijuana seizures in the year-old crackdown on illegal drug traffic in Mexico.

**U.S. to Use Drugs Dogs**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The U.S. Customs Bureau said yesterday that it has decided to use marijuana-sniffing police dogs as a major weapon in its fight to stop smuggling of marijuana and hashish. The dogs can find hidden marijuana and hashish that trained human inspectors sometimes miss.

a co-conspirator, the state can use his prints to prove a conspiracy.

Defendant Susan Atkins, whose complaints of abdominal pains caused delays in the trial, came into court aided by a matron and sat with her head on a table much of the time. A doctor yesterday attributed the pain to anxiety and the judge ruled that she was healthy enough to stand trial.

Peking Charges U.S. Soviet Plot To Betray Vietnam

HONG KONG, Sept. 3 (WP)—A high Chinese official charged that the Soviet Union is conspiring with the United States to "sell out" the people of Vietnam, the New China News Agency said today.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, addressing a rally in Peking, said that "social imperialism"—China's term for the Soviet Union—and its "sell out" of U.S. imperialism are "stepping up their mutual collusion and mutual contention in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging revolutionary flames of the people of various countries and redraft the world."

"Both in Indochina and the Middle East, they are trying in a thousand ways to peddle a so-called peaceful settlement, contriving Munich plots to sell out the interests of the people," Vice-Premier Li said at the rally, in observance of the 25th anniversary of the founding of North Vietnam.

North Vietnam receives aid from both China and the Soviet Union for its war effort, and has tried to steer a neutral course between the two hostile Communist powers.

Hanoi's ambassador, Ngo Thuyen, also spoke at the rally last night, but did not refer to the Soviet Union during a long speech praising the Vietnamese people's struggle and thanking China for its assistance.

**Fog Shuts Rome Airport**  
ROME, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—Seven incoming aircraft were diverted to foreign cities today because of a thick blanket of fog which reduced visibility at Rome's Fiumicino airport virtually to zero.

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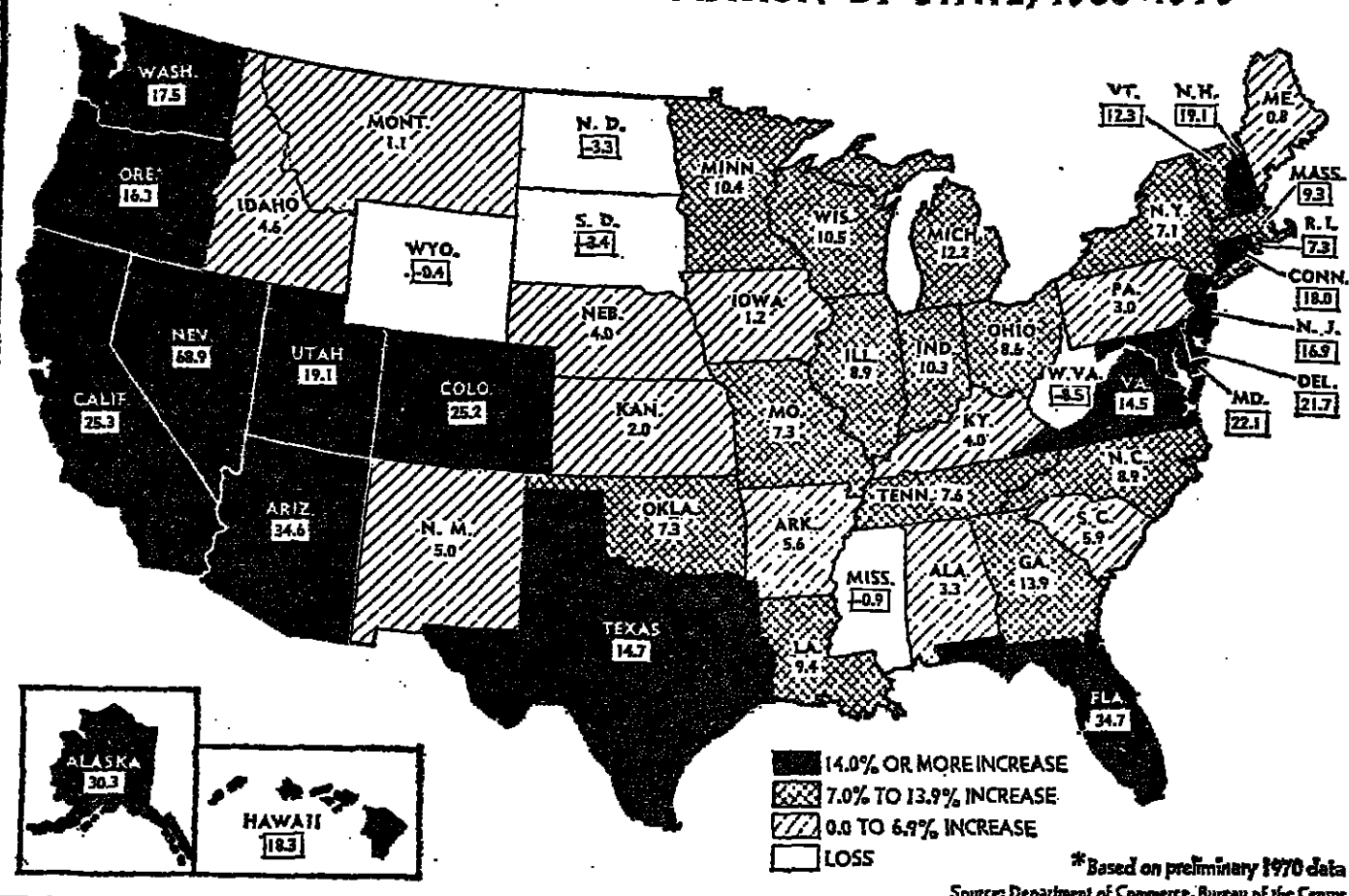
	6 MOS.	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	3 MOS.
Austria (incl.)	\$ 805.00	\$18.00	\$ 33.50	\$17.50
Belgium	\$ 1,100.00	\$75.00	\$ 1,100	\$75
Denmark (incl.) D.K.	\$ 174.00	\$16.00	\$ 60.50	\$40.00
Finland (incl.)	\$ 25.50	\$15.00	\$ 177	\$92
France	\$ 52.00	\$9.00	\$ 49.50	\$31.50
Germany	\$ 80.00	\$43.00	\$ 1,550	\$10
Greece (incl.)	\$ 717.50	\$2.50	\$ 1,475.00	\$75.00
Great Britain (incl.)	\$ 750	\$40	\$ 55.50	\$55.50
Iceland (incl.)	\$ 32.50	\$17.50	\$ 25.00	\$15.00
Ireland (incl.)	\$ 717.50	\$2.50	\$ 25.00	\$15.00
Israel (incl.)	\$ 25.50	\$15.00	\$ 25.00	\$15.00
Italy	\$ 13.00	\$7.00		

Prices quoted above in local currency may be paid in dollars.



This map and chart graphically show the shifts in population in the United States in the last ten years. The study is based on preliminary reports of the 1970 census released by the Bureau of the Census division of the Department of Commerce.

### PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION BY STATE, 1960-1970\*



### How State Populations Have Changed in Decade

STATE	1970 (preliminary)	1960 (final)	Change, 1960 to 1970	Rank 1970	Rank 1960
Alabama	3,373,006	3,266,740	106,266	21	19
Alaska	294,607	226,167	68,440	51	51*
Arizona	1,752,122	1,302,161	449,961	33	35
Arkansas	1,886,210	1,786,272	99,938	32	31
California	19,696,840	15,717,204	3,979,636	1	2
Colorado	2,195,887	1,753,947	441,940	29	33
Connecticut	2,987,950	2,535,234	452,716	24	25
Delaware	542,979	446,292	96,687	47	47
Florida	8,671,162	4,951,560	1,719,602	9	10
Georgia	4,492,038	3,943,116	548,922	15	16
Hawaii	748,575	632,772	115,803	41	44
Idaho	698,275	667,191	31,084	43	43
Illinois	10,973,986	10,081,158	892,828	5	4
Indiana	5,143,422	4,662,498	480,924	11	11
Iowa	2,789,892	2,737,537	52,355	25	24
Kansas	2,222,173	2,176,611	45,562	28	28
Kentucky	3,160,555	3,038,156	122,399	23	22
Louisiana	3,564,310	3,257,022	307,288	20	20
Maine	977,260	969,265	7,995	38	36
Maryland	3,874,642	3,100,689	773,953	17	21
Massachusetts	5,630,224	5,148,578	481,646	10	9
Michigan	8,776,873	7,823,194	953,679	7	7
Minnesota	3,767,975	3,413,864	354,111	19	18
Mississippi	2,158,872	2,178,141	-19,269	30	29
Missouri	4,636,247	4,319,813	316,434	13	13
Montana	682,133	674,767	7,366	44	42
U. S.	200,261,723	179,323,175	20,938,548		

\*Rankings include District of Columbia—1970 estimate 764,000, compared with 763,956 in 1960. Rank 40 both years.

### OAU Summit Backs Egypt And Algeria

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Sept. 3 (UPI)—The African summit today ended its three-day session after unanimously adopting resolutions supporting two of its Arab members in their conflict with Israel.

The Organization of African Unity summit concluded secret deliberations at 9:15 p.m. (EST) GMT, then held a public closing session at which various speakers praised the "spirit of harmony and understanding" which prevailed throughout discussions.

On the Middle East, the summit stood fully behind Egypt and called for withdrawal of Israeli forces from all territories occupied in the June 1967 war. It demanded unconditional and full implementation of the U.N. Security Council's Middle East peace resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, and praised efforts of U.N. mediator Gunnar Jarring to this end. The summit also backed Algeria in its condemnation of Israel's detention of two Algerian nationals last month and demanded their immediate and unconditional release.

Both resolutions were unanimous and Arab delegates said they were "the best ever we obtained from the OAU."

#### June Meetings

The summit also decided to hold all its sessions henceforth in the first half of June every year instead of the first half of September.

The heads of state agreed to Ugandan's invitation to hold their next summit in its capital, Kampala.

Summit chairman Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia announced that the leaders had elected 21 members to serve for a five-year term on the OAU's mediation, conciliation and arbitration commission. The new members are: Nigeria, Ethiopia, Senegal, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Guinea, Zambia, Liberia, Tanzania, Algeria, Kenya, Morocco, Dahomey, Sudan, Burundi, Tunisia, Egypt, Upper Volta, Libya, Somalia and Uganda. OAU officials said 11 chief delegates, including Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo and Ugandan President Milton Obote spoke strongly in favor of the Middle East resolution.



SACRILEGIOUS UNCONCERN—Luigi Donno, 35, smiles contentedly behind the grilled window of an isolation cell at a Rome mental hospital. He was taken there after heaving small stones at the Pope at Castelgandolfo.

### Pope Asks Leniency for Man Who Threw Stones at Him

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 3 (AP)—Pope Paul VI has asked that the man who threw stones at him yesterday not be treated harshly, press reports said today.

The pontiff told his secretary, Msgr. Pasquale Macchi, to intercede with authorities and express the Pope's wish, the Rome daily Paese Sera said.

It described the pontiff as "profoundly disturbed" by the incident during the general audience at his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo, outside Rome.

Another paper, Il Messaggero, said the Pope exclaimed to aides: "Poor fellow. I hope he comes to no harm."

A Vatican source said no tighter security measures to protect the Pope were planned in the wake of the incident, in which the Pope narrowly missed being hit by two stones.

"If they want to, they can kill him," said the churchman, who is close to the Pope. "You can't stop those kinds of attacks."

### U.S. Loses Sight Of Special Soviet Ship in Caribbean

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—U.S. aircraft and ships shadowing a Russian Navy task force steaming toward the Caribbean lost track of a new amphibious vessel reported accompanying the guided missile ships, the Defense Department said today.

It is unknown if the Soviet landing vessel, which can carry Russian marines and tanks, is simply ahead of the main force or has departed on another mission, a spokesman said.

As it is, the force, which includes one guided missile cruiser, one guided missile destroyer, a tanker and submarine tender, will clear the Panama passage between the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico Saturday to enter the Caribbean, if it maintains its present course of speed.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird yesterday called the movement of this task force significant. If it enters the Caribbean it would be the third time since the summer of 1969 that Soviet ships have operated together there.

Earlier this year, Deputy Defense Secretary David Fickard told the Navy and Air Force to develop a single missile for use by both services in the various types of fighter planes.

A Pentagon spokesman said the Air Force canceled its own missile, partly for cost reasons and partly because there would be fewer development problems in modifying an existing weapon.

### Europe Phone Links Cut

BERN, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—Telephone communications linking Switzerland with Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, the north of France and Luxembourg were severely disrupted today, the post office said here. The fault was caused by a broken cable between Nancy and Strasbourg in France, it said.

### Cholera Held No Threat to West Europe

#### World Body Cites Hygiene Standards

GENEVA, Sept. 3 (UPI)—The World Health Organization said today that Western Europe has nothing to fear from the wave of cholera which has spread through the Middle East into Africa.

WHO spokesmen said that standards of hygiene in the Western nations "completely rule out" any possibility of an epidemic.

They said that there have not, in fact, been any cholera cases in Western Europe or North America since 1948, when WHO first started international monitoring of infectious diseases around the world. There were two laboratory cases in the United States, one imported case in Australia and one Vietnamese refugee girl in Denmark was found to be a carrier. That was all.

#### Cholera Subsidies

WHO said that Soviet authorities have now reported that the cholera cases imported from Asia early in August have subsided and there is no danger of any further spread within Russia. Russia has reported 352 cases in the Astrakhan region, 63 in Odessa and 38 in Korch.

"In fact, the danger appears to be subsiding overall," the WHO spokesman said.

"The 2,000 cases and 60 deaths in Guinea is really very mild considering the lack of hygiene and medical staff there," he said.

Cholera of the El Tor type began in Indonesia in 1935 but did not move outside the country until 1961, when 25 Asian countries reported cases. These are called "endemic countries" because it is hard to completely erase the disease.

So far this year, ten Asian countries have reported 12,000 cases and 2,000 deaths to WHO headquarters in Geneva.

#### Disease Spreads

El Tor cholera moved into Russia in 1965 but was stamped out at once. This August, however, the disease spread from Russia.

Iran and Iraq had cases, but did not report them to WHO.

From these two countries, cholera went on down to Lebanon, Syria, North Africa and across the North African coast to Libya.

Syria and Egypt told WHO that they have no cases, but officials at the organization say privately that this is not true. The Lebanese, Israeli and Libyan authorities did report cases.

#### Hong Kong Offer

HONG KONG, Sept. 3 (AP)—Hong Kong has offered to supply WHO with one million doses of cholera vaccine to help fight outbreaks of the disease in the Middle East and Asia, a spokesman for the Medical Health Department said today.

#### Israel Total Is 44

JERUSALEM, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—Israeli health authorities today reported two further cases of cholera in the Jerusalem area, bringing the total number of confirmed cases in Israel and the Israeli-held territories to 44.

One of the cases reported today involved a Jewish boy from West Jerusalem and the other a woman from a refugee camp near the city.

#### Syria Reports Cases

GENEVA, Sept. 3 (AP)—Syria today became the latest country officially to report cases of cholera. But in a communication to WHO it said that there have been no deaths and "all necessary control measures have been taken."

### Marxism Is Issue Today in Chile's Presidential Vote

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Chile's 3.5 million voters will decide in tomorrow's presidential election whether this constitutional democracy, with a record of orderly successions dating from 1922, will become the first nation to freely choose a Marxist president. The candidates, who have run neck-and-neck in polls throughout the eight-month campaign, are:

• Salvador Allende, 62, a Communist-backed Socialist, who would open the door to socialism with massive nationalizations aimed at U.S. investment and, especially, at the domestic economic right.

• Ex-President Jorge Alessandri, 74, a rightist independent champion of free enterprise and foreign investment, who says he is committed to social change on an orderly basis.

• Radomiro Tomic, 56, candidate of outgoing President Eduardo Frei's populist Christian Democratic party, who promises to speed up the social reform initiated by Mr. Frei's "revolution in liberty."

Times Correspondent Barred SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—Chile has barred New York Times correspondent Malcolm Brown because his articles constituted "acts against the country."

Interior Minister Patricio Rojas said. Mr. Rojas gave no further details but Foreign Ministry sources said Mr. Brown was turned away Tuesday night at Santiago airport and told to take a flight to Lima.

### 12th Starfighter Crash

BONN, Sept. 3 (UPI)—The West German Air Force today lost its 12th Starfighter since the supersonic plane was introduced in 1961. One crashed into an army maneuver ground near Bergen-Hohne in Lower Saxony state today, killing the pilot and injuring several soldiers on maneuvers.

### In British Institute Report

### Massive Soviet Buildup Seen In A-Missiles, Naval Fleet

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—A massive Soviet buildup in the nuclear missile race with the United States as well as in Asia, the Middle East and on the high seas is reported by a British research institute.

The Institute for Strategic Studies (ISS), in its annual survey of world military power, also reported "marked imbalances" in the East-West forces deployed in Europe, with Communist superiority in a number of sectors.

The institute, founded in 1938 as an international center for defense, security and disarmament research, says it is independent of governments and is not the advocate of any particular interest.

Former Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson is president of the institute, which has been consulted from time to time by President Nixon on security problems. Henry A. Kissinger, special assistant to the President for national security, has been a member for more than ten years.

The institute's report assessed world military strength as of July.

Global Picture It pointed this picture of growing Soviet military strength on a global basis:

• Statistical tables show the Soviet Union to be approaching absolute nuclear parity with the United States. The Russians built 250 land-based intercontinental nuclear missiles during the 12 months preceding July, 1970, to give the Russians a superiority over the Americans in this sector of 246 missiles: 1,300 Soviet to 1,054 American.

• The United States still outclassed the Soviet Union in submarine-launched intercontinental missiles 656 to 205, the institute said, but the Russians are building each year between five and ten Y-class nuclear-powered submarines, each carrying 16 SSN-6 missiles with each warhead packing an explosive power of one million tons of TNT.

There is no U.S. counterpart to the 630 medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at West European targets, or the 70 deployed against China and Japan.

• The Russians sent nine more divisions to Asia to bring total strength along the 5,000-mile border with China to 66 divisions, the ISS said, but Soviet strength in Europe remained undiminished.

Forty-seven Chinese regular divisions confront the Russians, but the ISS said Soviet superiority in tanks, guns, aircraft and industrial potential "is complete."

• Though the West is superior at sea, Soviet fleets are now able to challenge the West at every level of military or politico-military action, ISS said.

• The number of Soviet advisers in Egypt has risen from 4,000 to 10,000 in 12 months. Furthermore, there are some 100 Soviet MiG-21s there and about 22 Soviet-manned SAM-3 missile sites with as many more under construction, the ISS survey said. Also, thanks to Soviet assistance, the Egyptian Army is 70,000 men stronger than a year ago and its air force larger and better equipped than at the time of the 1967 six-day war.

The Russians continued deploying their huge SS-4 Scarp missiles with an explosive potential equal to 20 million to 25 million tons of TNT, ISS said. Operational SS-9s have one warhead, but the Russians have

### Russia to Help On Hanoi POWs, Borman Reports

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 3 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union has promised to use its influence with Hanoi to support U.S. efforts to arrange an exchange of prisoners of war, President Nixon was told yesterday.

Former astronaut Frank Borman, just back from a world tour on President Nixon's behalf, said he had received specific assurances from the Soviet government that it would undertake an initiative to try to settle the prisoner issue.

Col. Borman, who visited 14 countries, said he could not report any major breakthrough or significant change in the position of the North Vietnamese government. Hanoi has so far refused to consider a prisoner exchange or even notify the U.S. government of the names of the men it holds prisoner.



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## Salesmanship for Safeguard

The Pentagon announcement, replete with photographs, of the first interception of an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) by the Spartan antimissile missile undoubtedly gave some newspaper readers this week the impression that an important forward step in nuclear defense had been taken. The test appeared to constitute new evidence that the controversial Safeguard antiballistic missile (ABM) system would work. Unfortunately, there is no warrant for the impression that the development is either new or dependable proof of the Spartan's effectiveness.

An almost identical diagram, showing an ICBM fired from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California being intercepted over the Pacific appeared on Page One of The New York Times on July 20, 1962, above a news story which said:

"WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Army's Nike Zeus defense missile intercepted the nose cone of an Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile today high over Kwajalein Island in the Pacific. It marked the first time that an intercontinental missile had been intercepted by a U.S. antimissile missile."

This was a real "first," eight years ago. Yet, even then, it was not especially remarkable. Earlier that year, Defense Secretary McNamara had told a Senate committee that the interception could be virtually guaranteed because "it is such a simple test." Ultimately, after the Nike Zeus had intercepted target re-entry vehicles in ten out of 14 tests, it was abandoned as inadequate. It could not discriminate between warheads and decoys in a mass attack.

Safeguard, by contrast, is being deployed before adequate test. That is one of its more controversial aspects. The long-range Spartan antimissile, which has had 11 successes in 15 shots, is better than Nike Zeus, but no more able to distinguish war-

heads from decoys. The more important, short-range Sprint antimissile—designed for high-speed close-in interception after the atmosphere has separated decoys from warheads—has had only 22 successes in 41 tests.

True, nobody has ever doubted that Spartan and Sprint antimissiles can eventually be made to work. The technical controversy about Safeguard centers on whether the system as a whole will achieve what has been claimed for it. Several former presidential science advisers have warned of the danger of "catastrophic failure" of the whole system the first—and only—time it is used in anger. Neither the giant computers nor, more important, the "software" data to be fed into them have been constructed or tested in the immensely complex task of large-scale missile defense.

The radar, opponents assert, is above ground and vulnerable to direct attack as well as to blackouts from nuclear explosions. Moreover, any ABM system can be overwhelmed if the missiles shot at it in salvo outnumber the antimissiles it can fire in response, a danger that will grow in the era of offensive missiles with MIRV multiple warheads.

In any case, the more important arguments against Safeguard are not technical at all. A more stable Soviet-American nuclear balance and a safer world can be achieved if, instead of building light ABM systems on both sides, the two superpowers agree to abandon ABMs entirely—a course mentioned by both sides in the preliminary rounds of the strategic arms limitations talks (SALT), but not pursued vigorously by either. Even if such an agreement cannot be reached, there are serious reasons to doubt that Safeguard deployment will be a wise or effective step. The Kwajalein test last week, despite its Pentagon build-up, answers none of these doubts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Cholera and Politics

Cholera has reached disturbing dimensions in many parts of the world. The Soviet Union has mounted an energetic campaign to confine the disease to its southern areas. Israel and its Arab neighbors have reported victims, as has South Korea, which closed beaches near Pusan after several persons died of cholera. Cholera deaths are, of course, an old story in such other countries as Indonesia, India and Pakistan. Now health and immigration officials in Europe, the Americas and much of Africa are on the alert to try to prevent the ailment's spread.

Unfortunately, the fight is hampered by the refusal of some countries to acknowledge that the disease has struck within their borders. In part, this reluctance results from concern over prestige; in part, from worry about the economic impact of a

cholera scare that might drive away tourists and even business visitors.

These considerations, presumably, explain the furious reaction of officials in Conakry, Guinea, to the World Health Organization announcement that Guinea has suffered at least 2,000 cholera cases and over 60 deaths. It is folly to accuse the WHO of conducting a campaign of denigration against Guinea, as Radio Conakry has done in announcing that Guinea is leaving the organization.

The WHO has every right to be alarmed at evidence that cholera has appeared for the first time in Africa, south of the Sahara, where large numbers of people are threatened. Cooperation with WHO in the fight against cholera would seem a wiser reaction than the campaign of denunciation begun by the authorities in Conakry.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Facts on Cholera

It is monstrous that member nations of the WHO should conceal the facts, either out of national pride or for fear of diminishing their tourist trade. Dr. Candau, the director general, has had the courage to cut the red tape and announce the outbreak discovered in Guinea.

Concealing or slurring over the true facts, even if the offense lies at the door of timid bureaucracy, should be brought to the notice of the United Nations. Guinea appears to resent the attention drawn to its epidemic, though its government can in no way be blamed for the occurrence. Cholera has started by striking several underdeveloped countries, but it may well spread to Europe and call for preventive inoculation. There is nothing disgraceful in a visitation from this appalling disease.

Here is a grim item upon which Israel and the Arab states must cooperate without waiting for diplomatic niceties. Here is a subject worthy of a resolution in the General Assembly, choking on its own race politics. Instead of fusing about apartheid, the Organization of African Unity, now meeting in Ethiopia, might study combating disease at home.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### The Big Two

It is now very clear that, in the absence of an agreement between Washington and Moscow, there will be no durable peaceful settlement in the Middle East. The only

chance of peace in that part of the world in the final analysis depends on an understanding between the Big Two. . . The American will for an understanding with the Soviet Union is not limited to the Mideastern sector. It is also obvious in the SALT talks. . . It is not unlikely that it finds an echo in Moscow.

The current international situation is dominated by serious local crises. No one would dare to assert that these crises are not likely to endanger world peace one day. Under the circumstances, it is rather normal that the Big Two be led to conceive the only effective parry: an agreement reflecting an equal determination to prevent any generalization of the crises and thus to make themselves the gendarmes of the universe.

—Roger Massip in Le Figaro (Paris).

### Vietnam Flare-Up

The Communist attacks on South Vietnamese polling stations shed light on how the Hanoi government and the one that intends to liberate South Vietnam understand the practice of democracy. . . This offensive, which coincides with the 25th anniversary of the revolution in Hanoi, makes glaringly clear what would become of the promises of independence made to the population of the South in the event of a success of the North, and what would be worth the self-determination of the "liberated" southerners.

—From Le Progrès (Lyons).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

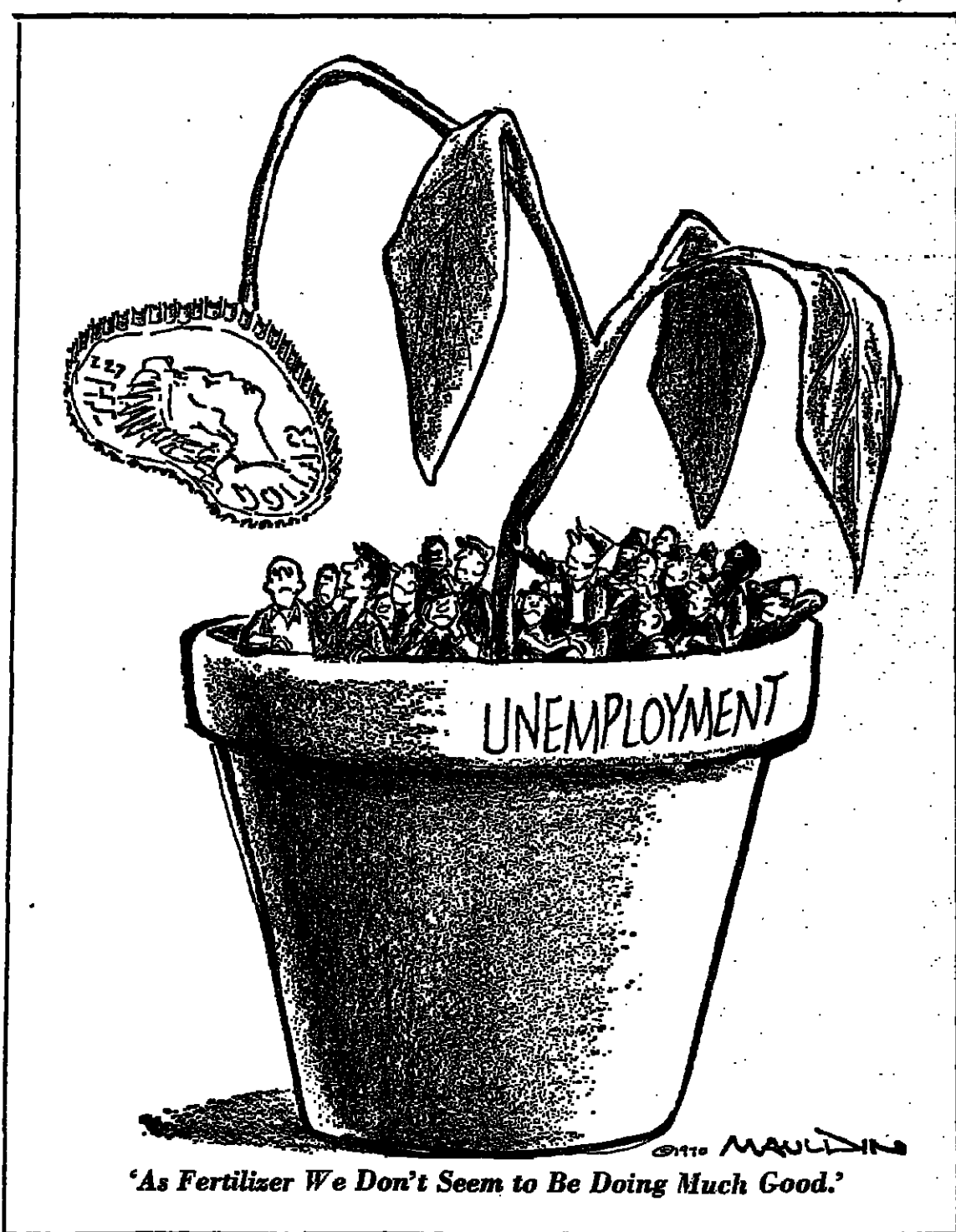
September 4, 1895

PARIS—A revival of the campaign against the Socialists in Germany may shortly be expected. The Emperor, in his speech at the dinner of the Guards on Monday, declared that a war of extermination must be waged against them. And when it is borne in mind that he was addressing an assembly of soldiers, the kind of repression which the German Emperor dreams of may be imagined. It was almost a declaration of war.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 4, 1920

PARIS—What will result from the relinquishment by Great Britain of her Protectorate of Egypt is an interesting subject of conjecture. The English press is naturally divided as to the wisdom of this course; but it may be safely estimated that the majority of the critics recognize that the government has found itself in a position where it must perform the risk of some of its more awkward, costly liabilities.



## France's Constitutional Quirk

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—The Gaullist constitution of 1958 has been variously described as a hybrid, an experiment and a loose-fitting garment that was tailored well enough for Gen. de Gaulle's large frame, but which might not wear so well on a man of lesser stature.

The garment is in fact showing some holes today and the man there to poke his fingers through them is the new gaffly of French politics, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber is taking advantage of the constitution to turn what would have been a routine election in Bordeaux this month into an extraordinary test where one city—Bordeaux—will serve in effect to either give the government a vote of confidence or to bring it down. For as Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Mr. Servan-Schreiber's opponent, has said, if he loses, he will no longer be prime minister. And a new prime minister can logically be expected to form a new government.

### The System

What has happened is this: The constitution of 1958 began a separation of powers in French politics between the government and parliament. Senators and deputies were required to resign their seats in parliament to accept government portfolios. The government, while still responsible to parliament, became even more responsible to the president of the republic, who appoints the prime minister and the cabinet. The president, as Gen. de Gaulle demonstrated on numerous occasions, can replace the ministers at will.

But in order that ministers of the Fifth Republic might retain their parliamentary contact, a system was devised whereby they could continue to stand for election, but with a replacement (suppléant) alongside, who would automatically take over their parliamentary seat if they were already in the government, or who would be ready to take it if they should be given a portfolio.

The Bordeaux situation came up when Mr. Chaban-Delmas's replacement died July 26. Mr. Chaban-Delmas decided to stand again with a new replacement alongside who would immediately take over the seat.

In stepped Mr. Servan-Schreiber, fresh from a special election victory in Nancy and suspecting that his political momentum cannot only bring victory in Bordeaux, but bring down the government at the same time. He finds no suitable replacement, so decides to stand himself, which the constitution allows.

In doing so he raises two constitutional questions. The first, a minor one, is whether the whole system of "replacements" is a good one—or a moral one. Why should Mr. Chaban-Delmas run for a seat he will never occupy? Is the replacement truly a "free" man? If so, he should perhaps stand alone. If not, it is sham that he stand at all. A related question is whether the prime minister should stand at all, since his defeat would jeopardize the government.

The second constitutional question is far more interesting and points out a potentially far more dangerous weakness.

### Policy and Power

Article 20 of the constitution says that "the government determines and conducts the policy of the nation." This provision has never been applied. During 11 years it was the president, Gen. de Gaulle,

who determined and conducted French policy and if the ministers, including the prime minister, didn't like it, they either resigned, as a handful did, or kept silent. In fact, the system functioned much the same as does the U.S. presidential system. The government, or cabinet, is there to debate, to present options and to implement.

Under Mr. Pompidou the system has not changed. The French system, which is in theory a hybrid of presidential and parliamentary power, has in fact become a presidential regime. The president, who from the constitution is a sort of arbiter or overseer of the constitution, has grabbed all the power. The government does not exercise those powers accorded to it.

The result is that Mr. Servan-Schreiber has picked on Mr. Chaban-Delmas as the chief of government, but who admits himself to being no more than Mr. Pompidou's instrument. It would be less a reversal for Mr. Chaban-Delmas than for Mr. Pompidou.

## American Malaise

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON.—In the disillusioning years after the first World War, Walter Lippmann wrote of the American malaise: "The private citizen today has come to feel rather like a deaf spectator in the back row, who ought to keep his mind on the mystery of it there, but cannot quite manage to keep awake. He knows he is somehow affected by what is going on. Rules and regulations continually, taxes annually, and wars occasionally remind him that he is being swept along by great drifts of circumstance."

In the cold light of experience he knows that his sovereignty is a fiction. He reigns in theory, but in fact he does not govern. Contemplating himself and his actual accomplishments in public affairs, contrasting the influence he exerts with the influence he is supposed according to democratic theory to exert, he must say of his sovereignty what Bismarck said of Napoleon III: "At a distance it is something, but close to it is nothing at all."

In the 35 years that have gone by, the problem of individual sovereignty in American society has grown more acute. There are more of us. The public and private bureaucracies created to satisfy mass wants and needs are bigger, more remote, more insulated from popular control.

### Normal Ferment

That is what the ferment in the country is all about. People are trying desperately and, in some cases, rationally, to control their own destinies. The Wallaces are in rebellion against the phantom Eastern Establishment that seems to have written on the command of God the script for the lives of clerks, mechanics and dirt farmers. The New Left is in rebellion against

the past and against the institution of war. Blacks are in rebellion against bureaucratic condescension and "gradualism." The churches, the corporations, the schools and the family are all confronted with demands for popular sovereignty. Even children would be kings.

It is tempting to respond to these tensions and conflicts with either despair or the self-delusion that they are a passing phenomenon, that one of these days "normalcy" will return. Our history suggests otherwise.

Ferment—meaning hell-raising in one form or another—has been the "normal" condition of America since the beginning of time. It has not been the kind of pure sovereignty he might wish for but it has forced the system and its great bureaucracies to listen and change.

That is happening now. The hell-raising over the war in Vietnam and over impulsive foreign adventures of all kinds has sunk in; the process of international disengagement is under way. The hell-raising of the blacks in America has sunk in; the processes of racial accommodation are under way.

### Raising Hell

The hell-raising of consumers and Wallaces and students is likewise having its effect. General Motors is not tamed but neither is it saying "the public be damned." The problem of "crime in the streets" is unresolved but it is no longer dismissed by the intellectuals and liberals as a racist fiction. The reformation of universities has become a national pastime.

The argument can be made that these institutional adjustments are too slow, that in some cases they lack substance, that in others they are the wrong adjustments. But it is very difficult to argue that the ferment of recent years has been without effect or that institutional rigidities are so great that the system will crack before it will change.

The bureaucracies that have come into being in the 20th century are not going to wither away. They will likely get bigger.

The task for the spectator in the back row will be to hold them responsible for their performance and to raise hell, as he is now doing, when they fail.

## Blue-Collar Blues In the United States

By Leonard S. Silk

NEW YORK.—What is at the heart of the blue-collar blues—the discontent, even anger, of blue-collar workers over current trends in the American society and economy? This is a question of growing concern to politicians in both major parties, to trade union leaders and to employers as well. It has a highly significant bearing on industrial relations, the use by organized labor of the right to strike, race relationships in factories, the recruitment of whites and blacks to manual jobs and even the inflationary impact of collective bargaining. The issue cannot be separated from politics.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, alarmed Democratic party leaders this week by declaring that trade unionists are "looking less to the Democrats," because, in his view, "the Democratic party has disintegrated—it is not the so-called liberal party that it was a few years ago. It almost has got to be the party of the extremists, the new left, or whatever you want to call them, have taken over the Democratic party."

### A Thesis

Mr. Meany thus appeared to provide strong confirmation for the thesis of the conservative political theorist Kevin P. Phillips that the Nixonian "Southern Strategy" is actually a national strategy, with a powerful appeal to "the hitherto Democratic blue-collar workers, hardhats and ethnic (mostly Catholic) conservatives from New York to California."

Mr. Phillips maintains that the old coalition put together by Franklin D. Roosevelt of blue-collar workers, Southerners and Eastern intellectuals is breaking up—and that the blue-collar urban workers will stick to their natural conservative allies in the South, as well as in the suburbs and other parts of Middle America, and will shift over to Nixon's side.

This shift to the right by the blue-collar workers, according to Mr. Phillips, is "not simply a question of hostility toward blacks." It also reflects, he says, "unhappiness with permissiveness and erosion of social and ethnic values, opposition to the principle of federal welfare and social engineering and resentment of the anti-Middle American bigotry practiced by the liberal metropolitan intellectual elite."

But Mr. Meany stopped short of suggesting that the AFL-CIO was ready to go Republican. Instead, his line appeared to be a reversion to the traditional political principle of the AFL's founder, Samuel Gompers, that organized labor should reward its friends and punish its enemies.

Mr. Meany said it would certainly not be outside the federation's tradition if AFL-CIO members supported Republicans. And he praised President Nixon for coming out for collective bargaining for government employees at every level. It is well to remember that the New Deal effectively bound organized labor to the Democratic party for more than three decades mainly by two acts—one was by encouraging union organization and collective bargaining, and the other was by the New Deal assault on unemployment.

This week Mr. Meany blamed the Republicans for causing unemployment and for failing to bring inflation under control. He indicated that this economic performance was a major reason why he still held against the Republicans.

Thus, organized labor in the United States is being pulled in different directions by the crucial issues of the day—by the Vietnam war, the upheaval on American college campuses, the demands of Negroes for equal rights and access to better-paying jobs, the problems of urban crime and violence, and the persistence of unemployment and inflation.

### Right and Left

In general, the Vietnam war, student protests, the black drive for social and economic equality, and crime in the streets have all driven blue-collar workers rightward politically.

The economic issues of inflation and unemployment are more likely to drive them leftward, or at least to hold them in the Democratic party camp, if these trends should persist. Perhaps they will not. Obviously this is why President Nixon and his aides are throwing their hats in the air over recent signs that the inflationary trend is slowing, that the economy may be moving up, and that the unemployment rate of 5 percent may go only a bit higher.

In 1969, the median income of white families headed by blue-collar workers was \$10,700, up 30 percent in constant dollars from 1960.

Mr. Meany said trade unionists are rejecting the Democratic party because it is too far to the left, and "our members basically believe in the American system, and maybe they have a grudge state in the system now than they had 15 or 20 years ago because under the system and under our trade-union policy they have become middle class."

## Letters

### Man and Woman

One of the newly-formed women's anti-feminist groups has seen the light in announcing that it believes feminist "liberation" is driving men to immorality. How often should it have to be said that men do not live in a vacuum when they attempt to compete with women? Mr. Friedman is only deluding himself and her followers in stating that once men and women would have a "totally equal status" all conflict, between the sexes would end, for one will always seek to dominate the other; it is the nature of the species, as it is of all other species.

Helga Sanders-Ester in the latter column of Aug. 26 stated that "the family is alive and well after more than fifty years of female emancipation," which she cites as an example of "straight thinking," but is it? The increasingly high divorce rates, the revolt of youth and increasing juvenile delinquency and crime among youths, anyone with "superior reasoning powers" that all is far from well with the family.

And the most able and distinguished observers of the situation agree that the only solution to these problems is to put the father back in his rightful place as the boss in the home, which, of course, means his return to his traditional role in society.

Yet the present political climate in the United States penalizes men courageous enough to speak out the truth, as was the doctor who was recently dismissed from the Democratic national organization for daring to say the obvious truth that strict abortion laws, biologically different, it naturally follows that

they are also psychologically different!

Kierkegaard wrote that, "What is most right psychologically (existentially) is what is most traditional." "Progress" of the type advocated by the feminists is not truly progress, but instead anarchy and destruction.

Another great Scandinavian, Strindberg, in his famous play (and movie and ballet), "Froken Julie," clearly illustrated the results of an abandonment of the traditional roles of the sexes—tragedy.

DOUGLAS S. CARR.

Munich.

### Footsore

The men are organized; the women are organized; the fat people just got organized (IHT, Aug. 20); no doubt the skinny ones will soon have a union too. May I call your attention to the sad plight of the lone, long-suffering pedestrian?

Personally, I have managed to survive all these years by following the nearest baby carriage whenever I cross a street. There is something in a baby carriage that every automobile driver respects. Unfortunately, the number of baby carriages in circulation is decreasing while automobiles are multiplying. Surely the time has come for collective action on the part of the peripatetic public.

Walkers of the World Unite! You have nothing to lose but your shoe leather—and an acronym to gain: UWW.

Mrs. ANDREW DELCOURT.

Paris.



## A Truthful Look at The Depressing '30s

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The 1930's were years of breadlines and Hoovervilles and oppressive slush. The waste of human potential and the increasing uncertainty of that barren stretch are honestly reflected in these McCoy's novel "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" as a seller in 1935.

A screen version of McCoy's classic novel has been made by Sydney Pollack, the television-trained director who gave such films as "Castle Keep" and the Western "The Scalphunter." Pollack has faithfully translated on film McCoy's story of poverty-stricken men competing for prize money at a raffle dance in a ramshackle amusement park on the California coast.

The participants in this elenchic endurance test are cynic, a thwarted adventurer, callow, unemployed boy, a faded movie starlet, a snarling cropper and his pregnant wife, an aging sailor with heart trouble and others of like hopelessness. A dominating figure is a marathon manager and master of ceremonies, played by jaunty aplomb by Gig Young, while a significant minor character is the idle, elderly stonewall who, as a spectator, sits on the surviving powers of a human castle glowering out the sordid ballroom.

Pollack has retold McCoy's story without compromise, avoiding the slightest touch of Hollywood glamour. Dramatic personae and the stagnant scene of a convincing piece. If he tends to doubt the climax, he fails in McCoy's.

Jane Fonda's fierce portrayal of a desperate dancer is brilliantly done. In support are Gig Young, Susan York as the ex-starlet and Red Buttons as the seaman. They are outstanding, but all the lesser roles are enacted with a persuasive reality. Pollack provides a relentless view of the low life of the thirties, cruel but rather fine in its truth. "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" is at the Ambassador-Gaumont in English and at the Bosquet-Gaumont in French translation.

"La Bataille de la Neretva" (at the Marignan-Pathe) is a wide-screen spectacle about Spanish Tribute.

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 3.—President Richard M. Nixon has designated Sept. 3 as the beginning of national Hispanic Heritage Week and allied for special ceremonies to celebrate the contribution of the Spanish to U.S. culture.



Michael Sarrazin and Jane Fonda in "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?", film based on the 1935 best seller.

## Music in Siena

### Putting Mercadante Back Into Context

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy, Sept. 3.—The most ambitious event in the program of this year's Settimane Musicali in Siena (which ended last night) was the first modern revival of Saverio Mercadante's opera "Il Reggente." The centenary of this composer's death was commemorated a few weeks ago in Spoleto with a revival of his most famous opera, "Il Giuramento," a work which—as that revival proved—can still hold the stage. The Siena production of "Il Reggente" was important not only because it confirmed Mercadante's significance and extended our knowledge of him, but also because it helped the listener place the composer more accurately in the historical context of 19th-century Italian music.

Though Mercadante was almost a generation older than Verdi, the two composers in the past have often been compared, always to the senior's disadvantage. The comparison is not only unfair, it is irrelevant. Most of Verdi's active career came after Mercadante had stopped writing. If a comparison is to be made, then it should be with Donizetti, whose opera-writing years coincide almost exactly with Mercadante's. As opera-lovers know, the story of "Il Reggente"—first performed in 1843—is the same as that of Verdi's "A Masked Ball" which came 16 years later. This revival of the earlier opera then proved that the composers belong to two distinct generations; they wrote different kinds of opera. Of course, "A Masked Ball" is an undisputed masterpiece. "Il Reggente" is not that; but it is a well-made, often beautiful piece.

Mercadante's work does not have the overall coherence of a Verdi opera; the scenes were obviously conceived as separate musical units, though within each unit there can be considerable drama, of a kind that anticipates Verdi and is different from Donizetti's.

serious opera. Mercadante—though he wrote as many operas as Donizetti—didn't have that composer's instinctive melodic gift. As if to compensate for it, he had a greater harmonic daring and an extremely subtle and original taste in orchestration.

Unfortunately, the Angelicum Orchestra of Milan, which played for this Siena revival, was the weakest aspect of the production, and the composer's subtleties were hard to perceive. Bruno Martinotti conducted with precision, but without much imagination. The music failed to breathe. As Amelia (the names of several of the characters are the same as in the Verdi opera), Maria Chiara sang sensitively and acted with moving conviction. Giorgio Merighi, the regent, was still both physically and vocally: baritone Luciano Montuoso has a dark, pleasing voice, which he handled easily, though his characterization of the husband was one-dimensional. None of the singers was helped by the unimaginative staging of Giulio Chazalletes or the disturbing sets of Lorenzo Ghiglia. Linda Vajna was Meg, the fortune-teller. She has a big, beautiful voice, which she must learn to refine. Still her brief appearance was exciting, also because she has some of the most unusual music in this fine score.

The works of Mercadante were also featured in two concerts, one devoted to 19th-century Italian chamber music, the other to orchestral works of the same period. Mercadante's youthful Quartet in A minor for Flute and Strings and his Flute Concerto of the same period showed his early skill and his lyric gift. The "Salve Regina," written about the same time as "Il Reggente," is a more complex piece for soprano, female chorus, organ, cello and harp. The Siena voice student, Miwako Matsumoto, sang well, and the conducting student Winston Dan Vogel also made an excellent impression.

## Washington's Expense Account Stirs Up Academic Storm

By Meryle Secrest

WASHINGTON (AP).—George Washington's reputation for never telling a lie may be safe after all. In his new book, "George Washington's Expense Account," author Marvin Kitman has suggested that the father of the American nation was the first grand exponent of the art of padded expense account writing.

### On the Arts Agenda

The first premiere of the Frankfurt Municipal Theater this season will be of Beckett's "End Game" at the Kammeroper in a staging by Werner W. Malsacher. On Sept. 18, the Schauspiel will mount its first premiere, Zuckmayer's "Captain of Köpenick" in a staging by Reinhold K. Olszewski and sets by Peter Heyduck, with Joseph Offenbach in the title role. The opera's first new production will be Sept. 22, with Chomsky's "Il Matrimonio Segreto" staged by Leif Söderström in sets by Ekkehard Grubler, with Reinhard Schwarz conducting.

The Netherlands Opera opens its season Sept. 11 in Amsterdam with a production of "Lucia di Lammermoor" conducted by Antonio de Almeida, in a substantially uncut version. The staging is by John Copley, with sets by Henry Bardon and costumes by Alex Stone. The opera will be given 12 performances.

Now some scholars are fighting back. They say that the explanation for the high figures George Washington noted in his Revolutionary War expense account book is inflation, a problem every President knows at firsthand. More and more of his money was buying less and less.

So Mr. Kitman's figures on the so-called handsome sums Washington spent on his carriage, his horses, his food and drink may be so inaccurate as to be meaningless, these scholars say.

Washington kept his account in Pennsylvania pounds (not to be confused with British pounds). In 1775, at the start of the war, the legal rate of exchange of a Pennsylvania pound versus the continental dollar was: 1:2.66.

By late 1776, the continental dollar was only worth 25 cents and by 1781 it was completely worthless. Hence the venerable American phrase: "It's not worth a continental."

Mr. Kitman, however, used the inflated rate of 26 continental dollars equaling one Pennsylvania pound to translate Washington's figures into our terms.

He got some startling statistics, including the claim that Washington's total expenses were \$44,261.51. These statistics caused another expert to remark, "They are as realistic as stating that the future Führer of Germany was living high on the hog in the early 1920s because he spent the equivalent of \$600 for his apartment rent. Unless you add that in those days the mark was practically worthless."

One scholar suggested that a fairer exchange rate would be one Pennsylvania pound equals \$33, which would put Washington's total war expenses at about \$88,200.

Wood Gray, professor of American history at George Washington University, added that Washington was renowned for his frugal way with a dollar. In a letter written to a friend

Claude Regy, Tentative plans are for two additional new plays in the spring.

A series of eight concerts at Queen Elizabeth Hall in London from Sept. 13 to Oct. 3 by Eugene Istomin, Isaac Stern and Leonard Rose will include all Beethoven's piano trios, violin and cello sonatas and variations.

Harry James, his trumpet and a big band are heading for Europe with appearances scheduled for among other cities, Paris, Salle Pleyel on Sept. 18 and London (Royal Festival Hall on Sept. 26).

The summer season of concerts at the Chateau de Sceaux will conclude with a series of concerts by the Trio Sabouret (Sept. 6-9) and the Lowenguth Quartet (Sept. 10-16), both groups appearing with assisting artists at the 5:45 p.m. concerts in the Orangerie of the chateau.

Statistics

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George Washington ... how much?

In 1814, Thomas Jefferson said of Washington: "In his expenses, he was honorable and exact; liberal... to whatever promised utility; but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects and unworthy calls on his charity."

Mr. Kitman amiably concedes that Prof. Ferguson may have a point. "I wouldn't argue (that the exchange rate may be unrealistic), he said, 'I kept trying to find one historian, someone who would give me one figure on the value of that money. It varied from week to week and place to place."

"I'm sorry that reviewers have picked up this aspect of the book because it's not important. What he spent the money for, and why, is what's interesting."

## New Movies In New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—This is how New York City film critics rate the new movies.

"A Quiet Place in the Country," an Italian-made film with Franco Nero and Vanessa Redgrave, was well-received by the New York Times reviewer Howard Thompson, who said Elio Petri, the director, was the real star of the film. "Mr. Petri and his superb color photographer, Luigi Kuvalder, have assembled a gripping visual mosaic, mercurially flying together in tantalizing bits and pieces, quivering with unspoken horror and building an almost unbearable tension... a brilliantly wrought study of encroaching madness."

"The Things of Life" (Les Choses de la Vie), French director Claude Sautet's film, in French with English subtitles, got a mixed reception from city reviewers. The Daily News gave it three stars, calling it "an engrossing study of a man in a dilemma." The News praised Sautet's direction, and rated the performance of his co-star Romy Schneider. The New York Times critic Roger Greenspan agreed that Piccoli is good; in fact, "the only reasonable point of interest" in the film. "He is better than his movie and he remains one of the real lights of current French cinema."

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## J.K. Plans Spending Cuts

## Pound Sterling Falls Back; Gold Price Continues Climb

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—The pound sterling under heavy pressure recently, dropped ten points in the opening of the foreign exchange market today and held that level throughout the session.

Sterling closed last night at 382.5 and today at 382.25.

Dealers said technical factors, including the fact that the pound is the main cause of the market's decline, and volume was said to be light yesterday. The currency aged a 15-point rally, despite the report of an \$18 million (\$48.3 million) drop in reserves in August.

Meanwhile, the price of gold, which went above \$36 an ounce yesterday for the first time since May, moved up 25 cents to \$36.25

at the morning fixing here, dropping back in the afternoon to \$36.25 an ounce. It is now at its highest point since November.

## No Sellers

As currency questions have gained strength, gold buyers—including many industrial users—have moved in and pushed the price higher, with a notable reluctance to sell, holding turnover down.

Traditionally, this is the start of a busier time of the year for gold. After inactive summer months, Far Eastern buyers often step up their orders and there is apparently some hesitation to get out of gold until after the International Monetary Fund meeting later this month. The meeting is to focus on possible changes in the parity system for currencies.

## U.K. Plans

With the pound sterling still the subject of currency markets, the British government today began sharpening its economic axe on public spending to prepare the way for promised tax cuts and an all-out attack against inflation.

Prime Minister Edward Heath said his cabinet met for two hours for the first time in five weeks. Officials said it was generally recognized that the economic situation deteriorated during the August holiday period as wages and prices, constrained to soar amid growing unemployment, and continuing strikes, particularly in the automotive industry.

Among fields in which the government reportedly is seeking spending cuts were the state-run National Health Service, the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner project, and government grants to industry in areas of the country earmarked for industrial development.

## Aquitaine Takeover

Aquitaine-Organico (AO) has an annual turnover of around 400 million francs (\$72 million).

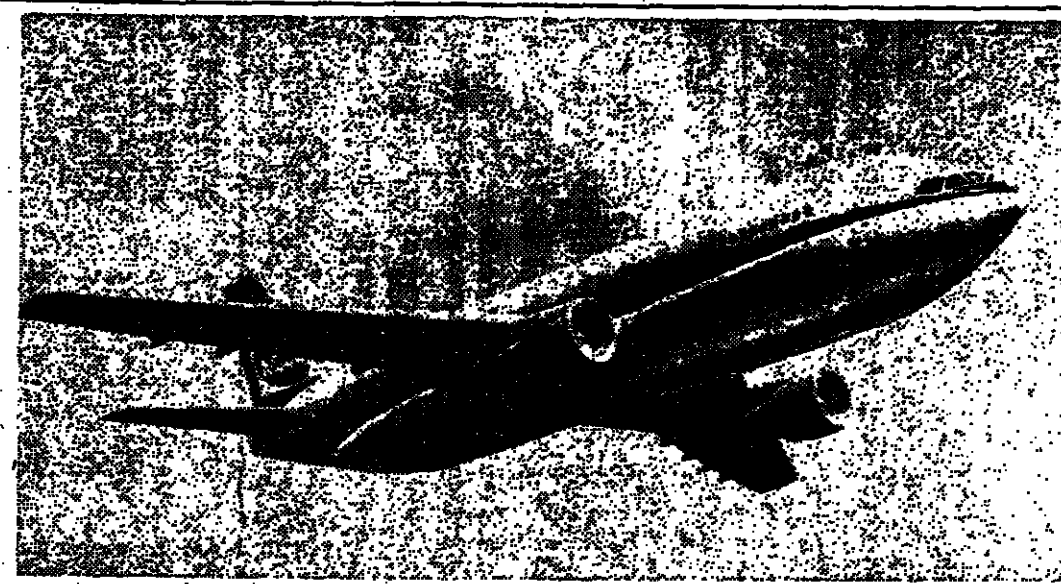
SNPA said the total group will acquire a stake in AO by share purchases and by subscribing to capital increases.

At the same time, all of the Aquitaine group's activities in the plastics field will be regrouped around AO which will hereafter manage the group's four plastics installations in France.

SNPA said that following the reorganization, a combined program of investment will be undertaken by the state groups to expand all their existing petrochemical facilities.

A spokesman for SNPA was unable to specify as yet the investment costs envisaged under the project. But he said it should produce a petrochemical and plastics sector with an annual volume of some 2 billion francs.

SNPA said the common investment program will include a new seaport at Gouville, a project announced earlier this year when CIE de Pétrole was set up by Union Chimique ELF Aquitaine and Total-Chimie Union Chimique ELF Aquitaine, which is 80 percent owned by SNPA and 20 percent by ELF-SNAP, was created last September to combine some petrochemical interests in the two groups. ELF-SNAP has a 51 percent stake and the total group has a 6 percent stake in SNPA.



**WANTED: THE EUROPEAN AIRBUS**—Air France yesterday became the first airline to firmly indicate its intention of buying the Franco-German Airbus, a model of which is shown above. Air France said it has sent a letter of intent to Société Nationale des Industries Aéronautiques saying it will purchase six of the A300-B airbuses, medium-range jets expected to be operational in 1974. It has an option on ten more airbuses, which carry up to 280 passengers. The European project, in competition with similar U.S. craft, was dealt a blow earlier this year with the withdrawal of U.K. participation. Hawker Siddley is still in the project privately.

## Plessey Earnings Rise 17.7%

## ICI Profits Slip 10 Percent, Revenue Up

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Imperial Chemical Industries, the largest industrial complex in the British Commonwealth, today reported record half-year sales of \$790 million (\$1.7 billion), up 8 percent from year earlier levels, but a sharp fall in profits.

Overseas subsidiaries accounted for more than half of total sales while ICI exports from Britain in the six months ended June set a new high at \$129 million.

ICI chairman Sir Peter Allen blamed the profit setback on cost increases, which are not being

matched by higher selling prices. Net profits slipped 10 percent to \$68 million from \$75 million in the 1969 period as pre-tax profits fell 15 percent to \$77 million from \$91 million.

Sales by ICI's overseas subsidiaries rose by \$36 million to \$373 million. In home markets ICI sold \$247 million, up \$16 million from the first half of 1969.

Despite the profit drop, ICI declared an increased interim dividend of one shilling and threepence (about U.S. 15 cents) a share compared with one shilling previously.

ICI said, however, that the interim dividend hike should not be taken as indicating that the total payment for 1970 will be higher than the two shillings and ninepence paid in 1969 as a whole.

## Plessey Co. Ltd.

A 17.7 percent jump in net profits was reported today by Plessey Co. Ltd. for the year ended June 30 on a 15.6 percent jump in sales.

## World Trade Still Booming

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT).—World trade continued to boom in the second quarter of this year, the International Monetary Fund reported yesterday.

Total world exports in the second quarter were at an annual rate of \$278 billion, up 13 percent from the same quarter last year and 8 percent from first-quarter totals.

Exports of industrial countries accounted for \$211 billion of the total, up 15 percent from a year earlier.

However, imports of industrial European countries rose almost 19 percent as exports of the ten countries went around 16 percent. The U.S. gains were 10 percent for exports and 3 percent for imports.

## Reserve Gains

Yesterday's issue of International Financial Statistics also disclosed a further rise of \$1.2 billion in July in European countries' holdings of foreign exchange, mainly dollars, to \$10.79 billion. These holdings have risen by \$2.1 billion since the beginning of the year.

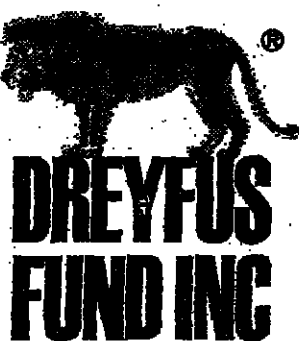
The big July jump came in West Germany, where reserves rose \$244 million to \$6.06 billion. France, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden also added to their foreign exchange holdings in July. Outside of Europe, Canada's holdings rose by \$36 million to \$2.82 billion.

## Payment Delayed At Commonwealth

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Commonwealth United Corp., a troubled West Coast conglomerate, has shaved off for 18 months payment on more than \$60 million in principal and interest of its debts to major domestic and foreign secured lenders.

Louis J. Nicastro, chairman and chief executive officer, announced here yesterday that an agreement in principle has been reached providing for an 18-month moratorium on its debts to banks and financial institutions.

Mr. Nicastro said that requests for a similar 18-month delay have been made to the trustees for the holders of Commonwealth United debentures, totaling an additional \$55 million.



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## Prices Rise Sharply on Big Board

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Prices boomed on the New York Stock Exchange today on sharply higher volume as the trend-setting glamour issues paced the broad advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average, strong throughout the session, rose 8.65 to close at 785.27.

This gain virtually wiped out the cumulative 3-point loss of the three preceding sessions when the market had drifted quietly.

The brisk upturn today surprised some Wall Street analysts who had expected the market to remain quiet with the approach of the three-day Labor Day weekend.

Instead, the NYSE produced a whopping 1,015 winners and only 340 losers. The number of 1970 highs expanded to 31, while five issues posted lows.

Volume rose to 14.11 million shares from yesterday's 9.71 million shares. Technical analysts were encouraged by the rise, as they noted that earlier this week the tendency was for Big Board volume to contract as prices moved downward.

The glamour, which had begun to show strength in the previous session, benefited from short covering by traders who bought back shares prior to the extended holiday weekend.

IBM rose 5 3/4 to 269 3/4. Texas Instruments added 1 3/4 to 77. Avon Products moved up 1 1/8 to 69 3/4. Merck improved by 2 1/4 to 82 1/2. Xerox gained 1 3/8 to 80 1/4. American Home Products was up 1 3/4 to 55 1/2.

What made today's advance all the more impressive was that, exactly three weeks earlier, each of these glamour stocks had posted a 1970 low. IBM, for example, sank to a low of 218 3/4 on Aug. 13.

Glamour Gainers

Among other glamour gainers today were Burroughs, up 3 3/4 to 112; Itek, up 2 1/4 to 31 3/4; and American Research & Development, up 1 1/4 to 57 1/2. In a buoyant drug sector, Warner-Lambert climbed 1 1/8 to 61 1/2 and Johnson & Johnson ran up 2 points to 50 1/4.

## Pre-Holiday Gain Surprises Some

Over the last three weeks, the Dow indicator has moved up nearly 58 points. Feeding this rally has been a diet of easing credit, improving statistics on the economy, signs of a slackening in the rate of inflation and hopes for a prime rate cut—perhaps this month—from the current 8 percent.

So pervasive was the market's strength today that even the auto stocks, recently depressed by fears of a strike when the union contract expires at midnight Sept. 14, sped ahead with impressive gains.

General Motors accelerated 2 1/4 to 14, while Chrysler gained 1 5/8 to 25 3/4.

On the trading floor of the exchange, some of the talk revolved around "Penny May"—the most active stock of the day. The Federal National Mortgage Association, listed Monday, traded at a new high of 52 before closing at 50 5/8 with a gain of 3/4.

Conglomerate stocks, a group that took a battering in the 20-month bear market, dotted the active list with good gains. Transamerica rose 3 points to 14 3/4. City Investing gained a point to 17 1/4 and Puget Industries moved up 1 3/8 to 10 1/2. Among all common stocks, Transamerica and Puget Industries ranked as the market's best percentage gainers.

## Cutback Forecast in Outlays Of U.S. Companies' Capital

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Planned capital outlays by U.S. business were revised downward again yesterday, clouding Nixon administration hopes for a solid economic upturn.

Businessmen expect to spend \$80.5 billion on new plant and equipment during 1970, an increase of 6.6 percent over last year, according to a joint survey by the Commerce Department and the Securities & Exchange Commission.

But this was a significant cutback from the 7.8 percent rise anticipated in May and the 10 percent jump projected in February.

Steep Price Increases

Because the rise in machinery prices and construction costs has been particularly steep in the past year, there was speculation that most or all of the 6.6 percent rise in dollar outlays for plant and equipment may be offset by inflation.

In other words, the actual physical addition of plant and equipment may be no greater than in 1969 and thus would make no net contribution to real economic growth this year. Last year, capital spending rose 11.5 percent.

Some other business indicators, particularly those that tend to foreshadow future trends, have improved in the past month, leading to a stream of sanguine predictions from Nixon administration spokesmen.

Economists concede that the economy could turn up without the added push of a strong resurgence in capital outlays. But since the pattern of consumer spending is relatively stable and that of capital spending cyclical and volatile, they point out, the latter has great marginal effect on which way the economy is heading.

Meanwhile, in New York, Philip L. Lowe, vice-chairman of IIT Sheraton Corp., said today he has been discussing with IOS the possibility of his joining the company as president and chief executive officer. IOS refused to comment.

Eurodollar Borrowings By U.S. Banks Climb

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their overseas branches rose \$397 million in the week ended Aug. 26, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

The increase, the third consecutive weekly rise, brought gross liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches to \$11.9 billion, according to the Fed. The latest week's total indicates a \$4 million downward revision for the previous week's total.

## More West German Firms Report Talks With Russians

MUNICH, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—West Germany's giant Siemens electrical concern has begun preliminary talks on cooperation with the Soviet Union, a company spokesman said here today.

Kurt Reiche, a board member, said negotiations concerned providing the Soviet Union with information in the electronic data processing field. But talks were still in their opening stages and had not yet achieved significant success, he said.

"If there are no political problems or embargo difficulties, there is an excellent opportunity for export and cooperation," Mr. Reiche said, adding that direct exports of data processing systems would be far easier than cooperation in research and development.

Truck Plans

He described Siemens' contacts with the Soviet Union as similar to those of Daimler-Benz, which is at present negotiating the construction of a truck factory in Russia.

Siemens has also begun talks on cooperation with Romania, and has an agreement with Czechoslovakia on the development and production of teleprinter equipment.

Factory Plan

Yesterday, it was announced in Frankfurt that a group of West German firms is negotiating with the Soviet Union to supply the world's largest foundry in connection with the proposed truck works.

Sudersche Eisenwerke, a member of the giant VEB industrial group, said it was currently negotiating in Moscow together with a group of other firms on building the foundry.

The foundry, if and when built, would supply the projected truck factory with castings of various metals.

In Bonn, the Economics Ministry said it knew of the foundry talks.

## Unexcelled Details Eurobond Tender

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Unexcelled Inc. says the tender offer for its \$10 million in Eurobonds will consist of \$10 for every \$100 of face value, plus, in April, 1971, \$5 for every \$100 paid to bondholders.

Also involved will be warrants to buy Unexcelled stock, but no details on that were available today.

Fund of Funds, part of the Investors Overseas Service company, which took up about one-third of the IOS-managed Eurobond issue, is said to have refused the tender offer.

In other developments, company president Roy C. Shoenhar said the company is in a liquidity crisis.

In New York, the American Stock Exchange delayed dealings in Unexcelled stock pending the receipt of requested information.

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City: \_\_\_\_\_

## INTERCONTINENTAL TECHNOLOGY &amp; NATURAL RESOURCES

Société Anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringer.

## Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of INTERCONTINENTAL TECHNOLOGY & NATURAL RESOURCES S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringer, on September 21st, 1970, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- 1) To hear and accept the reports of:
  - a. the directors
  - b. the statutory auditor.
- 2) To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1969.
- 3) To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1969.
- 4) To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- 5) To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- 6) Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of September 21st, 1970, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg, or with one of the following banks:

- Banque Générale de Luxembourg, S.A., 14 Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg.
- J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, 126, Chesapeake, London E.C.2.

The Board of Directors.

**9 1/2%** UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED TAX-FREE ANY CURRENCY

For information and details write to: PUBLICITAS A 18-1619, CH1211 GENEVA 3. TELEF: 22855.

PLEASE SEND ME INFORMATION  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY-COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_



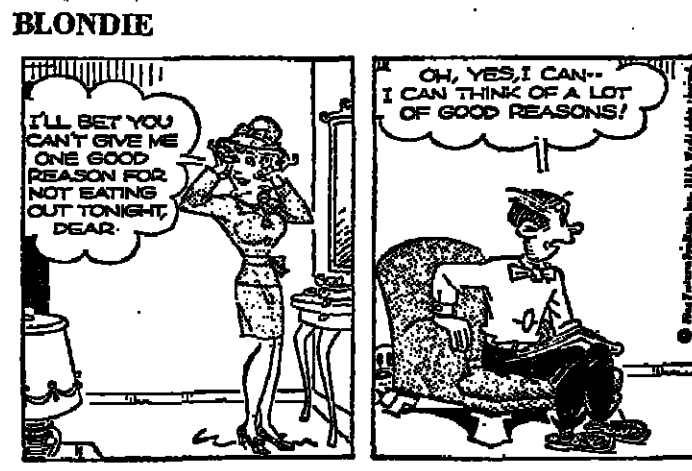
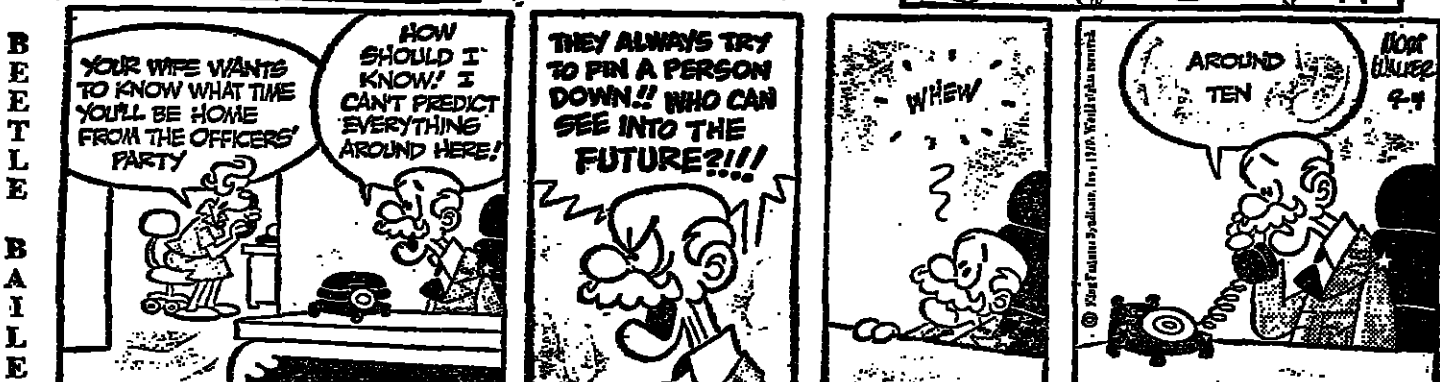
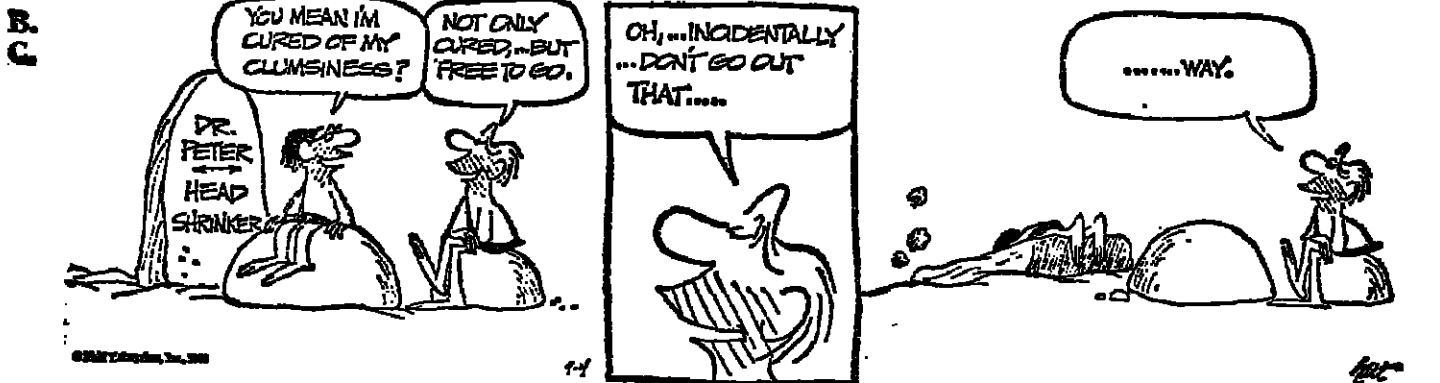


مکمل



- 1970 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sis. 100s, First, High Low Last, Chgs	Net	- 1970 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sis. 100s, First, High Low Last, Chgs	Net	- 1970 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sis. 100s, First, High Low Last, Chgs	Net
1970-11-16	100.00	100.00	1970-11-16	100.00	100.00	1970-11-16	100.00	100.00





## BRIDGE

The New York bridge scene was deprived of one of its most enthusiastic and popular personalities when Stanley Palmer of New York died last week following an accident.

He and his wife, Susanne, had a substantial record of tournament successes and had several times defeated top-ranked teams in knockout events. They were scheduled to defend the knockout team championship title at the Long Island regionals next month.

Palmer held the South cards on the diagramed deal, played a few years ago in a New York area tournament. His good play earned a top score, and justified his partner's optimistic bidding.

After South had opened two-no-trump, showing 21-22 high-card points, North led the Gerber convention, discovering from South's responses to four clubs and five clubs that the partnership owned all the aces and kings. The result was a gamble for seven no-trump.

After a club lead, East covered the ten with the jack and South won with the king. South led the spade king, and had mixed feelings when the jack fell. He now had four sure tricks in the suit, but he had hoped for five.

South had threat cards for squeeze purposes in all four suits. When he cashed the spade queen and discarded his club seven, it was West who succumbed. He parted with a diamond to keep the heart queen, and South made three diamond tricks and his grand slam.

The bidding:

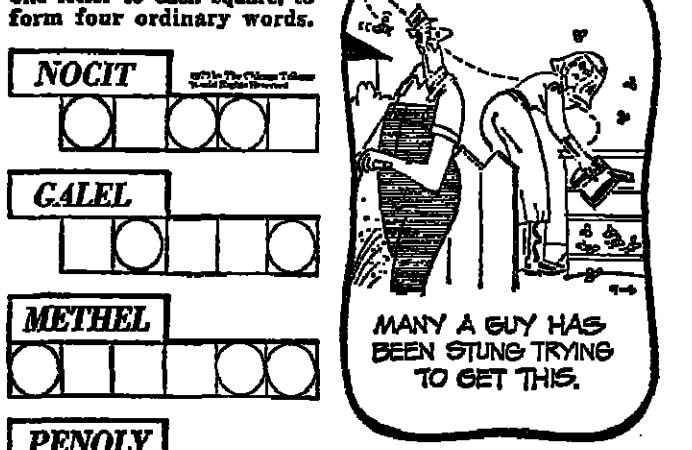
East	South	West	North
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	4 ♣
Pass	4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♣
Pass	5 ♣	Pass	7 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club two.



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: FORCE LYRIC PRYING INHALE  
Answer: What the pride said minidirts couldn't be worn for--LONG

## BOOKS

DUTY, HONOR, EMPIRE  
The Life and Times of Col. Richard Meinertzhagen  
By John Lord. Random. 412 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

If you are one of those who sometimes wonder why it is that non-fiction lists are so much more appealing than the fictional listings, you might take a look at John Lord's life of Richard Meinertzhagen. For here is a superbly original creation: a picaresque soldier, a resourceful outdoorsman and naturalist, a man with shrewd insights in his field, which was war, a civilized product of high culture who was a cold-blooded killer with rifle and knife, a man who strove even to middle age to earn the love of his mother and who did not marry until she died. When I use the word original, I mean in life. In fiction he would have been a natural: the precise embodiment of the upper middle-class Victorian Englishman.

So much so that Meinertzhagen would have appeared as a caricature of the original John Lord, an English writer now connected with American television, knows this, and he has devoted a large part of the life to the childhood and growing years of his subject to illustrate how much the man was both a product as well as a sport of his time. Even his idiosyncrasies were the other side of the norm. During World War I, after having endured all kinds of hardships and after having seen and done things, some unspeakable, Meinertzhagen was posted to London. There he was once called down by a superior officer because his socks were not right in color or style or some such thing. Meinertzhagen tried to fence him off, but when the other man persisted, he turned on him so savagely that he left him apoplectic behind his desk shouting, "Come back, you bloody young swine." Meinertzhagen didn't stop there; he went to his chief and complained about the indignities he had to endure.

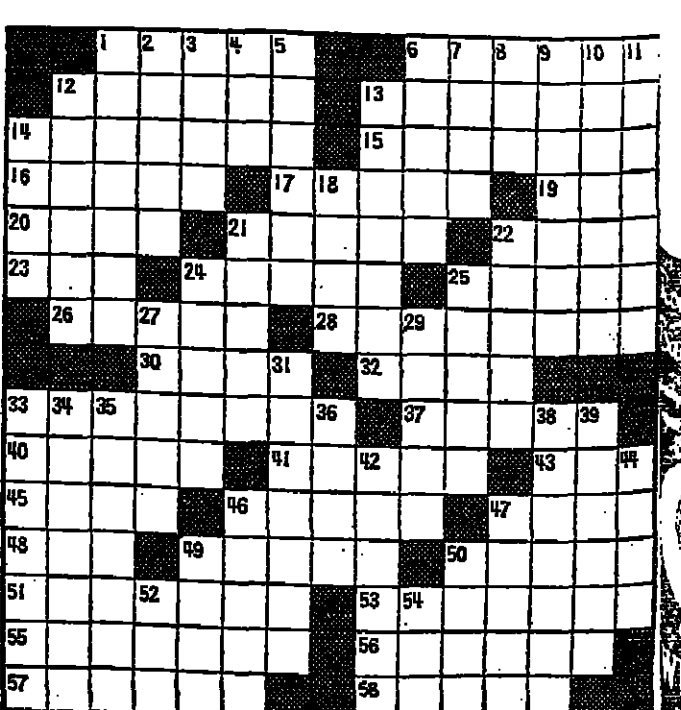
The point of the anecdote is not merely that he knew his world and what was important in the war, but that it also reflected the security of his upbringing and the solidity of his position in society. Mr. Lord doesn't share the Victorian notion that there is an obvious stratification in men and nations and that the Englishman's duty is to accept his own superiority and show lesser men the light. The author doesn't counter these arguments; instead he employs a light irony to undermine the foundations on which they rest. His tone, always controlled, is mock heroic, epically satirical. Had he written this life in complete, in dactylic hexameter or in some other heroic measure, he would have had one of the great satires of the age. As it is, his attitude adds a poignant sauce to what is already a strange dish.

Meinertzhagen (1878-1967) came from a German family that had settled in England and become exceedingly rich. He was one of ten children, and what with the many servants, retainers and others who lived off the family, and with the spacious house and extensive grounds, the household re-

## CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

- | ACROSS                   | DOWN                    |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Khatchaturian dance    | 1 Rescue                |
| 6 Hairnets               | 2 Spent                 |
| 12 Carpenter's companion | 3 Gun                   |
| 13 Cinema novice         | 4 Furrow                |
| 14 Dances                | 5 Attempts              |
| 15 Thoughtful            | 6 Austere               |
| 16 Broadway house        | 7 Zola heroine          |
| 17 Assembly              | 8 Conjunctions          |
| 19 Oath                  | 9 Sir Laurence          |
| 20 Tribe                 | 10 Aficionado           |
| 21 English poet          | 11 Worrywarts           |
| 22 Take bait             | 12 Like some old cities |
| 23 Bavel                 |                         |
| 24 Lavabo                |                         |
| 25 Less inhibited        |                         |
| 26 Inhibit               |                         |
| 28 Bewails               |                         |
| 30 Ripened               |                         |
| 32 Weather word          |                         |
| 33 Sofia's country       |                         |
| 37 Glean                 |                         |
| 40 Eskimo                |                         |
| 41 Diligent one          |                         |
| 43 Penpoint              |                         |
| 45 Bear and bunny        |                         |





## Roche, Ashe Have Tough Matches

## Mrs. Court Advances in Open

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—Margaret Court of Australia, opened her bid for the last leg of a tennis grand slam today by easily defeating 20-year-old Pam Austin of the United States in 27 minutes, 6-1, 6-0, in the U.S. Open tennis championships.

The Aussie girl, already holder of the Australian, French and Wimbledon crowns, needs only the U.S. title to complete a feat accomplished only once before in tennis history, by the late Maureen "Little Mo" Connolly in 1963.

The victory by Mrs. Court set up a second-round meeting with her conqueror in the Marlboro

Open last week. Patti Hogan of the U.S., who defeated Janet Newberry, also of the U.S., 7-5, 3-6, 6-1.

Other early winners in the women's division included fourth-seeded Françoise Durr of France, who defeated Mary Ann Curtis of the U.S., 7-5, 6-0.

In the first men's match of the day, Tony Roche of Australia, seeded fourth, survived two sudden-death sets and defeated Britain's Mark Cox, 3-6, 7-6, 6-2, to become the first competitor to reach the third round.

Seventh-seeded Arthur Ashe ran into a tough match against 19-year-old Roscoe Tanner of the U.S.,

but finally subdued the youngster, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

Tanner displayed a tremendous serve, matching Ashe's own service throughout the first two sets. Ashe achieved the first service break of the match in the tenth game of the second set.

Second-seeded John Newcombe of Australia, the Wimbledon champion, experienced no difficulty in winning his second-round match, beating Joaquin Loyo-Mayo of Mexico, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

Clark Graebner, U.S., gained the third round with a 6-1, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4 triumph over Australia's Ray Keldie. Graebner is the No. 16 seed.

Eighth-seeded Roger Taylor of England also moved into the third round by beating Butch Seewagen, U.S., 7-6, 6-1, 6-3.

The two other U.S. seeds to see action today also were successful in second-round contests. Stan Smith, the No. 11 seed, beat Bill Brown, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

Seeded Dennis Ralston, U.S., overcame Frenchman Georges Goven, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6.

Fred Stolle of Australia, the 15th seed, defeated Pancho Guzman of Ecuador, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

In another women's singles match, fifth-seeded Virginia Wade of England ousted Pam O'Shaughnessy, U.S., 6-1, 6-1.

Rosemary Casals and Nancy Richey, the second and third seeds in the women's singles, both registered straight set victories in their opening contests. Miss Casals beat Christiana Spinola of France, 6-3, 6-0, and Miss Richey beat Laura Dupont, U.S., 6-2, 6-3.

Jets' Parilli Quits To Make Room For Young QB

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Sept. 3 (UPI)—Babe Parilli, the New York Jets' 40-year-old reserve quarterback who was in danger of being cut from the team, has announced his retirement.

Facing the downturn to 49 players yesterday, Parilli returned to the West Acton, Mass., home.

"I'm retiring from football," he said in a statement issued by the club, "because I feel that the Jets want to go with a younger quarterback."

Parilli gained a good position early in the second, saved ground with a punt and took the lead with a 22-yard pass to tight end Tom Fears.

Parilli, who was originally signed by the Jets in 1964, had played in 10 games and had 1,174 yards in 1969.

With 14,258 spectators on hand for the 45th staging of the non-betting fixture, Timothy T. had taken the first one-mile heat in 2:00 1-5, beating Flower Child by 1-4 lengths, and Formal Notice by 1-2 lengths.

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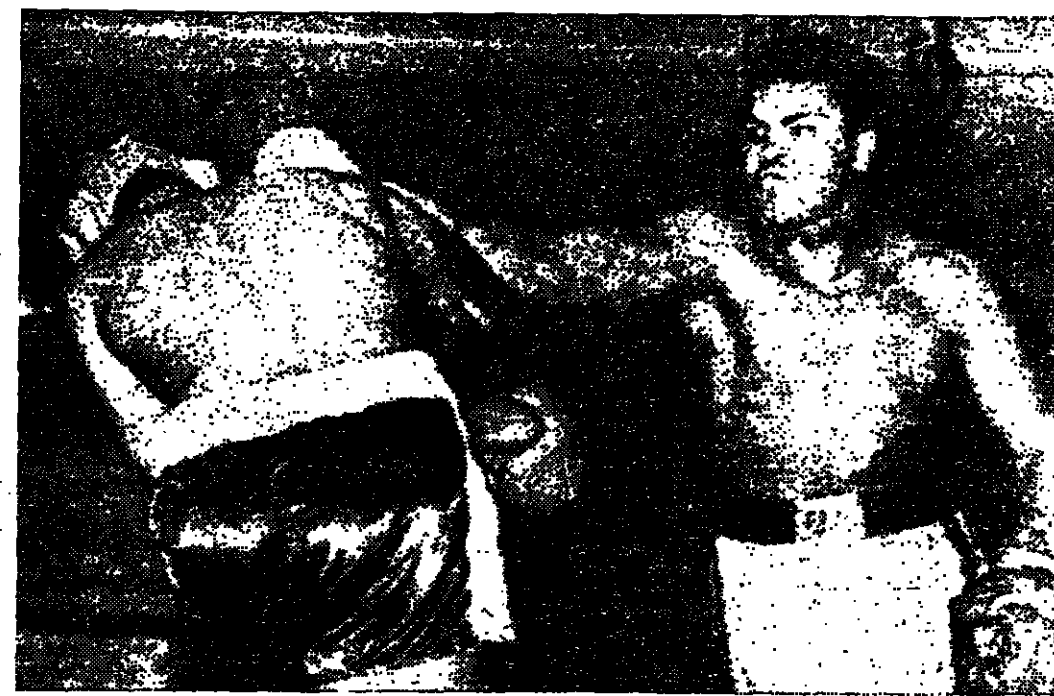
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## Clay Returns Like a Champ

ATLANTA, Sept. 3.—Cassius Clay is back. Last night, for the first time in three years, Clay stepped into the ring and bled through eight exhibition rounds at the Morehouse College gymnasium here. He appeared nearly as fast and sharp as ever.

The former heavyweight champion, who had his title taken away outside the ring, weighed in at 221 pounds, six over his normal fighting weight.

Sportswriters who have followed Clay during most of his fighting career said he seemed only slightly slower than they remembered.

The exhibition—against three fighters—marked a breakthrough for the defrocked champion, who had repeatedly been rebuffed in his bid to start a comeback.

Clay went two rounds against Rufus Brassel of Lima, Ohio, and Johnny Eudings of Miami. Then he went four rounds against George Hill of Philadelphia and quit after complaining he felt "a little tired."

Clay was never hit solidly as he danced around each of his opponents. He scored some solid blows but his opponents showed no effect because they wore headgear. Clay's head was unprotected.

The former champion's trainer, Angelo Dundee, was jubilant. "All the bricks are in place," Dundee said as he expressed pleasure over his fighter's condition.

"His legs were perfect; his timing was there. It was beautiful. He's just amazing."

Clay himself was confident and boasted that Dundee had told him it "would be impossible for me to do eight rounds tonight."

"I got a little tired out there, but I was satisfied to last eight rounds and be about 60 percent active all the way through," Clay said. "I'm not in shape yet, but in eight weeks I'll come into the ring at 220 pounds and be ready."

He referred to his hoped-for bout with current champion Joe Frazier. House of Sports, Inc., which is sponsoring Clay, has reserved Atlanta Stadium, which holds 50,000 people, for a tentative Oct. 26 title match with Frazier.

If the Frazier fight doesn't work out, Clay hopes to meet either Jerry Quarry or Oscar Bonavena.

State Senator Leroy Johnson, a partner in House of Sports, said he would fly to Philadelphia today to discuss a possible match with Frazier.

Clay has not fought in three years since he was convicted of avoiding service in the Army and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Clay, who said he should not be drafted because he was a Black Muslim minister, was stripped of his world title by boxing authorities following his conviction.

Clay, however, has not served a day of his prison term because he has remained free under bond pending disposal of appeals against the sentence.

His situation now looks brighter in light of a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision that widens conscientious objector status.

The gate for tonight's exhibition was only \$15,000 before a packed crowd of 2,700 and Clay will receive one-third—probably his smallest purse since becoming a professional.

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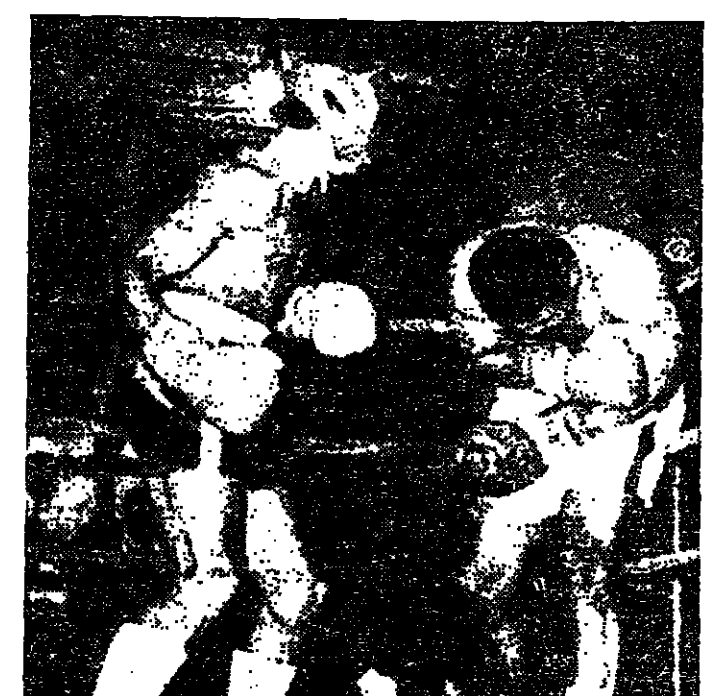
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His situation now looks brighter in light of a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision that widens conscientious objector status.

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Clay was never hit solidly as he danced around each of his opponents. He scored some solid blows but his opponents showed no effect because they wore headgear. Clay's head was unprotected.

The former heavyweight champion, who had his title taken away outside the ring, weighed in at 221 pounds, six over his normal fighting weight.

Sportswriters who have followed Clay during most of his fighting career said he seemed only slightly slower than they remembered.

The exhibition—against three fighters—marked a breakthrough for the defrocked champion, who had repeatedly been rebuffed in his bid to start a comeback.

Clay went two rounds against Rufus Brassel of Lima, Ohio, and Johnny Eudings of Miami. Then he went four rounds against George Hill of Philadelphia and quit after complaining he felt "a little tired."

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## Clay Returns Like a Champ

ATLANTA, Sept. 3.—Cassius Clay is back. Last night, for the first time in three years, Clay stepped into the ring and bled through eight exhibition rounds at the Morehouse College gymnasium here. He appeared nearly as fast and sharp as ever.

The former heavyweight champion, who had his title taken away outside the ring, weighed in at 221 pounds, six over his normal fighting weight.

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The former champion's trainer, Angelo Dundee, was jubilant. "All the bricks are in place," Dundee said as he expressed pleasure over his fighter's condition.

"His legs were perfect; his timing was there. It was beautiful. He's just amazing."

Clay himself was confident and boasted that Dundee had told him it "would be impossible for me to do eight rounds tonight."

"I got a little tired out there, but I was satisfied to last eight rounds and be about 60 percent active all the way through," Clay said. "I'm not in shape yet, but in eight weeks I'll come into the ring at 220 pounds and



Observer

# Women's (Ad) Lib

By Russell Baker

LONDON.—One field in which the oppression of women has been healthy for the common good is the newspaper column. Here, the rule that a woman must be at least twice as good as a competing man to get the job they both want has spared the reading public at least a modicum of twaddle.

The rare woman who succeeds with a newspaper column is so extraordinarily good that, unlike her male competitor who prospers on smaller ability, she never seems obliged on days when her brain is marking time to fill space with material about her pets, her family or her house.

hold. This is probably because, being a woman, she would never have reached such solemn estate unless she had the kind of brain that did not need to mark time.



Baker

Not so with the men. The Association of American Newspaper Columnists is packed with men who would be powerless to place a word on paper if they had not provided themselves with families to write about. It is said that you can always tell when one of these fellows is over the hill; the signal is publication of his first column about his dog.

Until now, the women columnists have been too good a breed, thanks to the harsh tests they have had to pass to require resort to piffle. The excellence we have come to associate with seeing a woman's name over a newspaper column seems certain to pass, however, as the demands of the women's liberation movement are won with increasing ease.

Newsweek has already promised to start judging editorial talent by a single standard, regardless of sex. This can only mean that very soon the women who write newspaper columns will be just as numerous, and not a bit more talented, than the men.

How depressing to imagine

all the desperate-day columns ahead. Example:

"As this column was looking unsuccessfully for the freshly cleaned plum mid that our better half was supposed to have collected from the dry cleaner day before yesterday, we noted that the little gentleman was wearing that look which distinguishes the masculine mind trying to conceal a guilty secret."

"All right," we said. "We know that look from too many times in the past when you forgot to pick up my dry cleaning. What does it mean this time?"

"It means that on the way to the dry cleaner," he said, "I happened to stop off at the barbershop. There was a group of the boys there and everybody was angry about the difficulty of getting tickets for the professional football games, and..."

"And," we said, "you got so mad you forgot all about picking up my dress from the cleaner?"

"Yes, conceded our groom, but if you women realized how furious it makes us not to be able to buy football tickets, maybe you'd be building a little fire under the President about what we want for a change instead of always worrying about Asia."

"A trivial household chat between this column and the good husband? Maybe, but the President would err gravely if he took a cavalier attitude when millions of American housewives are gathering in the barber shop and supermarket..."

Or, on truly desperate days: "Sometimes the nation's welfare demands that a woman change her focus from the great baffling issues such as Asia, the Pentagon and the Republican party, and look at the world as the creatures closer to her than the pet parakeet sees it. As her pet parakeet sees it, for example, Not a world composed of great baffling issues, but a world rich in the little eternal verities. Cage wire, for example. Birdseed..."

## St. Margaret's—Disgrace at Door Of Parliament

By Peter J. Shaw

LONDON (UPI).—The church where Winston S. Churchill married his darling Clementine is in danger of becoming a national disgrace on Parliament's doorstep, its new rector says.

St. Margaret's of Westminster, since 1614 the official parish church of the House of Commons, badly needs \$600,000 worth of restoration in the next decade, says Canon David L. Edwards. "Unless action is taken in the near future, St. Margaret's will become a national disgrace on the doorstep of the House of Commons, a decayed church at the center of one of the world's great tourist attractions."

St. Margaret's stands next to Westminster Abbey. Thousands of tourists go through it each summer day before or after visiting the abbey. It is not repaired by 1980, it will probably close with the label: "Ruins."

Its curse is rotting 18th-century stonework and a decrepit lead roof. Its salvation rests either in private donations or a government grant because its resident parishioners number under 400. A request for a grant was rejected earlier this year by the House of Commons, which would set a precedent.

The plight of St. Margaret's spotlights the swelling issue of state responsibility for structural maintenance of Britain's historic churches. St. Margaret's isn't falling alone.

Until 1913 the government gave financial aid for the upkeep of historic churches. But in 1913 the Church of England told the government it would henceforth shoulder the burden alone.

"I think this was a first class error on the part of the church," Canon Edwards said. "It is arguable a new deal ought to be made between church and state in Britain for the repair of historic churches." Canon Edwards continued, "A Church of England commission is sitting on this matter now and it is possible it may ask for government aid. The government gives money for preservation of stately homes and there is plenty of precedent for giving money to historic churches."

The bespectacled rector said he would soon meet Prime Minister Edward Heath to discuss Parliament's possible role in



Canon David L. Edwards in front of St. Margaret's Church.

St. Margaret's future. But he stressed he has yet to launch a formal appeal for private aid and added: "St. Margaret's cannot be considered for public money except as part of a wider review of state aid for Britain's churches."

Outside, Canon Edwards pointed to empty gaps in the grimy walls where stonework has fallen away from rusting iron clamps. "We've already had to remove some stonework to keep it from falling on people's heads," he said.

"If not for its prominent site, one might be inclined not to repair St. Margaret's. But for millions of visitors, it is the only parish church in England they ever see."

### History

St. Margaret's is full of history. Sir Walter Raleigh's headless body was buried under the altar following his execution in 1618. Churchill married Clementine Hozier there in 1908. Post John Milton and diarist Samuel Pepys both were wed there. Dr. Samuel Johnson, sage and lexicographer, and poet Geoffrey Chaucer were regular worshippers.

St. Margaret's special link with Parliament dates to 1614 when the entire House of Commons attended communion on Palm Sunday—partly to test their loyalty to the Church of England (as Protestant and reformed) and therefore to the state.

In Oliver Cromwell's time, members of Parliament had to take communion in St. Margaret's before they were allowed to occupy their house seats.

The journal of the House of Commons in 1735 described St. Margaret's as "a national church for the use of the House of Commons."

Since the beginning of the 20th century the Commons has had a chapel in the house and most religious services for members now take place there. But

Parliament gathered in St. Margaret's in 1918 and 1946 to give thanks for the end of two world wars and the church is still occasionally used for Parliament's religious needs.

It is the third church on the site and dates to 1523 although the now-crumbling walls were restored about 1735. The first St. Margaret's was built in 1064 by King Edward the Confessor. He built Westminster Abbey for the monks—there were never more than 70 of them at any one time—and St. Margaret's for the people.

In the Middle Ages the Parish of St. Margaret's embraced 40 square miles. Today it has shrunk to less than a square mile around Parliament that includes Downing Street, part of Whitehall and the Parliament buildings. Canon Edwards said resident parishioners, excluding members of Parliament, "number no more than the days of the year."

Although St. Margaret's is one of London's largest parish churches, seating 1,000—Westminster Abbey seats 2,000—normal Sunday attendance is about 200 at morning service and 150 in the evening.

"The parish cannot be expected to repair its great church without outside help," Canon Edwards said.

He also readily admits: "There is an underlying mood which must be resolved—in the 1970s it is right for any one parish church, however historic, to ask for expenditure of this magnitude on its structure."

"Young people accuse the church of being more interested in its own ancient monuments than in the tragedies and opportunities of the contemporary world. We are growing more and more aware of the dangerous poverty in which most of mankind lives."

The rector confessed he hadn't an answer. "But I think we can prevent the ruin of St. Margaret's by making it a church of the present and the future as well as the past."

## PEOPLE: Peter Townsend

On 'Just a Memory'



Peter Townsend

Peter Townsend yesterday broke his silence on his romance with Princess Margaret. He said she is now only a memory.

"No, I never see Princess Margaret, just like I think a lot of people never see their old girlfriends, you know," said the Battle of Britain RAF hero whose suit the queen's sister rejected in the 1950s.

Would it be embarrassing to meet her now? The UPI asked. "No, I'd just say hello, like anybody else. What would you do?"

Now married to a Belgian tobacco heiress and the father of five, the 55-year-old Townsend had come to London from his Paris home for publication of his personalized history of the Battle of Britain, "Duel of Eagles."

He spoke candidly about Margaret, who in 1956 announced from Buckingham Palace that she would not marry the RAF group captain who had been an aide to her father, the late King George VI. She did not say so, but it was reportedly because Townsend was a divorced man and the Church of England frowns on divorce.

Until now, Townsend has shied from public comment on what was hailed by many as "the romance of the 1950s."

The last time the two met was in 1956. He said they had a "friendly" 2 1/2-hour talk at Clarence House, Princess Margaret's residence before—two years later—she married strong photographer Antony Armstrong-Jones, now the Earl of Snowdon.

Had he glimpsed her since? "No. No. For me, this is no longer a news item. It happened a long time ago," he said.

In 1959, Townsend married Marie-Luce Jamagne, then 18. They have three children and he has two other children by his first marriage.

Musicians made a bit of noise yesterday. In Worcester, Massachusetts, it was reported by the Evening Gazette that Joan Kennedy, wife of Sen. Edward M., will make her first public appearance as a pianist Oct. 13 in Philadelphia, playing Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 21 with the Philadelphia Orchestra. Mrs. Kennedy has made appearances with the Boston Pops, Boston Symphony and Washington National Symphony as a narrator for "Peter and the Wolf." The jury of the Ferruccio Busoni International Piano Contest ruled that this year's entries were the worst in the competition's 22-year history and refused to award first, third and fourth prizes as well as two special prizes. Maria Luisa Lopez-Vila of the Philippines was awarded second prize, Etsuko Tazaki of Japan, fifth prize, and Zitta Finkelstein of Israel, a diploma and a silver medal. U.S. violinist Yehudi Menuhin, now a British resident, was made a citizen of Grenchen, in the German-speaking section of Switzerland. The small ceremony took place during a Menuhin concert whose proceeds went to the Menuhin Foundation for Music Education at Grenchen. And the Rolling Stones departed Helsinki, leaving the Olympic Stadium rattling from the high-powered amplifiers they used in a pop concert. They turned up the volume to an ear-splitting roar to protest drug-smuggling dogs nowing their luggage at the airport when they arrived. "All the dogs were able to detect was a box containing aspirin," a Stones spokesman said.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

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